ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,718—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W A Wheler	29th Nov.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	6011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	6011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Pegilich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bolleo	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4100	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6944	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	15th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	4,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 28th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,539	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Musio	17th Dec, 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Behnto	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 17.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 29th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE S.S. "VILLE DE METZ" 3,257 Tons, expected to SAIL on or about 29th NOVEMBER for MARSEILLES, has splendid Passenger Accommodation.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 360
SECOND CLASS	,, 200

French Cuisine. Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	H. Tepe	8th Dec. 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	J. Ahrens.	22nd Dec. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1902.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	,, 1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	,, 2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	,, 2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND, Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each per lb.	1 2
Do do in cut	,, 1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	,, 1 0
Do do in cut	,, 1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 6
Do do in cut	,, 1 8
AMERICAN	,, 0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	,, 0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	,, 1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	,, 0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	,, 0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	,, 1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,
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OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. ,, Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ANNUAL GRAND XMAS TREE.

A SINGULAR EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Rs. 5,000 in 25 valuable Prizes

@ Rs. 5 PER TICKET.

1,000 Tickets only.

For Prospectuses, Tickets and other information please apply to

MAX MINCK AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, LAHORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORD.NARY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
LAST TWO NIGHTS!!
LAST TWO NIGHTS!!!
OF
MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
A RUNAWAY GIRL,
SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER,
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
"THE MIKADO."

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will STA.T at 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

FRIDAY, 28TH, NOV., 1902, AT 9 P. M.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ..... L' Plots D'Amour ..... Bilfe.
STRING BAND, 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.
2 Song ..... Beauty's Eyes ..... Tosti.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
3 Song ..... Last Night ..... Kjerulf.
MADAME SCHULTZ.
4 American Sketch ..... Down South ..... Myddleton.
STRING BAND, 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.
5 Sing ..... Out on the Deep ..... Lohr.
Mr. C. PINCKNEY.
6 Selection ..... Belle of New York ..... Kerker.
STRING BAND, 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.

PART II.

1 Czardas ..... No. 2. ..... Michiels.
STRING BAND, 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.
2 Song ..... E for me lia ..... Verdi.
Mr. G. MOLINI.
3 Song ..... A Paper Fan ..... H. Talbot.
Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL.
4 Musical Sketch ..... Swanee River ..... Myddleton.
STRING BAND, 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.
5 Song ..... Look at me looking at you ..... Spink.
Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH
6 Dances Nos. 2 & 3 ..... Noël Gregs ..... German.
STRING BAND, 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

ADMISSION Re. 1.
Reserved Tables, Annas 8.
Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on FRIDAY, the 12th December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of about 7,000 TONS STEAM COAL, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1903.

1. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
6. The Tenderer must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C.E.,
Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 27th Nov., 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P. M. (Gun Fire), on MONDAY, the 8th of December, 1902, for the SUPPLY of about 500 TONS SMITHY NUTS, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1903.

1. A deposit of Rs 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy Nuts" The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST., C.E.,
Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent at his Office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th December for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPERS required for Metre Gauge and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system for a period of 1½ or 2½ years commencing from the 1st April next.

2. Form giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.
4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Papers etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000, (one thousand) must accompany the tender as earnest money without which tenders will not be considered.
5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tender.
7. All stationery and papers to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel Depot.
8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay 10th Nov. 1902.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned TEAK SAPLINGS stored in Begpore Depot.

Description of Class of Saplings.	Felled in 1902. Lot No.	Felled in 1901. No. of Saplings of each Class.	Lot No.	No. of Saplings of each Class.	Average length.	Diameter at butt end.
Superior Small.	1	502	9	572	30'	7"
1st Class	2	939	10	749	27'	20"
2nd Class	3	1,237	11	1 536	25'	5"
3rd Class	4	2,038	12	3,558	20	4"
4th Class	5	7,643	13	4,424	15'	3"
5th Class	6	9 112	14	1,810	12'	2½"
7th Class	7	3,312	15	1,293	..	...
8th Class	8	119	—	—	—	...

Tenders to reach the Undersigned at Nilambur on or before the 1st December, 1902. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 in whole currency notes. The purchasers may tender for each lot and must tender for all the Saplings in any each lot. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

S. TIREMAN,
District Forest Officer,
South Malabar.
District Forest Office, South Malabar, Nilambur, 29th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE TORREY-ALEXANDER MEETINGS,

TOWN HALL,

TO-DAY, AT 5-45 P. M.

REV. R. A. TORREY
WILL SPEAK, AND
MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER
WILL SING.

The Public are cordially invited.
ADMISSION FREE,
Collection to defray local expenses.

ALSO TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. in the TOWN HALL,
MASS MEETING OF CHILDREN.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 260 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board.

An offer received for Plot No. 23 has been accepted and the Plot is not now available.

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We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvisor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.
English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO BE LET

THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accomm

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED CARRIAGES.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire Official Assignee' High Court, and Re Averill Churchill and another Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th November, 1902, at 1 p.m. at their sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, the following—

One rubber tyred victoria and one rubber tyred shigram with single and double poles.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Temuljee Mirzan, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying in an cart called Dellowry Wadi, together with a bungalow, stable, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 783 5 9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 207 and new No. IV F-971, old Survey No. 576 and new Survey No. 18-7910, and bounded as follows ; On the north by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on the south by a passage of the cart called Dellowry Wadi, on the east by the property of Mathoorabai, wife of Narayan Dharmajee Mistri, and on the west by a passage of the cart called Dellowry Wadi, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 313 (3) and Street No. 23 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th November, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING ARTICLES FOR DRAWING-ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to the offices of Messrs. Ralli Bros., the remainder of a consignment of Japanese curiosities of various descriptions, consisting of silk embroidered folding screens, large size flower jars, jardiniers with flower pots, umbrella-stands, tea or tiffin tables, tea and breakfast sets, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, figures, photo albums, rich bronzeware, Satsumaware, sugar pots, finger bowls, wall plates, China jars, &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dhunjee Street, opposite the Mission Church below the Grant Road Bridge, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, organ by Rose and Co., square piano by Soundy and Co., table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, large size cooking stove, garden plants in pots, garden benches, tables and pump, etc., the property of C. SIMMONDS, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Gilbert's Bungalow, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome engravings, table ornaments, wind-proof table and hanging lamps, carpets, ice-box, China bath tubs, cane matting of the whole bungalow, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc., the property of Major P. H. ROGERS.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 Chubb's safe 28 by 22 by 21 inches on stand.

1 solid walnut upright piano with iron frame by Yates and Son, London.

14 boxes sweets such as assorted Toffees Butter Scotch, Russian Toffee, Nougat, Almond Rock and Everton Toffee.

On account of the concerned ex s s Caledonia—

1 case millinery consisting of paste and steel gold ornaments, sunshades, coloured ribbons, shoes, bridal veils, face nets, laces bridal wreaths, gloves, etc.

On account of the concerned—

14 cases, each 50 lbs., Travancore tea received as a trial consignment, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and broken Orange Pekoe.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Ranchodas Velabhoy—

316 S. S. P. H. 16/25—20 cases each 50 pieces White Shirtings 33-34 in. by 40 yards.

AT 2 P. M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 second hand victoria,

1 second hand vis-a-vis,

1 strong-built office shigram,

1 double seated trougham,

By order of Messrs F. D. Press and Co. and on account and at the risk of Lakhamidas Damodar and Damodar Govindjee.—

1 rubber tyred wheel new French polished office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 13 CASES GREY DHOOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs Ranchordas Morarji—

286 M S M 2869-93—5 cases Grey Dhoties.

287 M S M 3290 93—4 cases Grey Dhoties.

285 M S M 3295-98—4 cases Grey Dhoties.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Reay House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, old China table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, carpets etc., the property of General NIXON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 50 BALES YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents, Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co.

50 bales No. 20s ring yarn of the Damodhar Lakhmidas Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No, 462 of 1902.

Chutoorbhooj Sewjee and another.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Abdoola Hoosein and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Chutoorbhooj Sewjee, who has been appointed by the High Court as Receiver in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1902, at 3 p.m., submit for sale by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, in convenient lots to suit purchasers, the following goods, forming the subject matter of the above suit, viz—49 cases and 40 pieces of tape bordered nansookis, as under—

P 119 1-60 49 cases each 150 pieces and 40 pieces loose
C H tape bordered white nansooks, 39 inches.

For particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

The goods will be open to inspection by intending purchasers at the Rooms of the Undersigned four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 9th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Khatao Mansion" (first floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, Cutch silverware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's foot sewing machine, large ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq. proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 28th November 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LEASEHOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 3-30 p.m.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th November, 1902.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 11/16	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	21 7/8	=	— 5/16
2 months hence	21 15/16	=	— 3/8
Spot in New York	47 1/4	=	— 5/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·45 3/4	=	plus 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	3 7/8 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	plus 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 24·20 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 24·40 do. Bombay.
" 11·40 do. Madras.

Rs. 60·00 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 5 per cent. Average rate 16·00 (?).

Total amount sold during week 50,10,000.

Amount to be alloted next week 60,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 2,40 000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £62-10.

Yellow Metal 5 3-8d.

Tin Plates 12s. 6d.

Bar iron Belgium, £5-1-0.

Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.

Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Freight Coals Cardiff to Bombay, 9s.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 44. April-May. Sellers.

Tone steady.

Coffee—Coffee In New York 5 1-8.

Tallow—Finest Australian Beef ..... 36·6
Do do Mutton... 37·6

Tone of Tallow Auction dull.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·54 —·06. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 28,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·45	4·43	4·42	4·42
—4	—4	—4	—4
March-Apr.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June.**	
4·42	4·42	4·42	
—4	—4	—4	
June-July	**July-Aug.**		
4·42	4·42		
—	—3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port		53,000 bales.
" Do. last year		49,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain		15 000 "
" Continent		13,000 "
Mid-Uplands		8 55 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec		8·34 plus 4
Do. do. March		8·27 plus 2

In New Orleans—

Spot		8
Futures month of Feb.		8·16 plus 4
Do. May		8·27 plus 4
Tone at close		steady.

New York market will be closed to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6p.m. on Wednesday, 26th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	4,849	bales.
Wheat	30,088	cwts.
Linseed	2,726	"
Rapeseed	379	"
Gingellyseed	22 549	"
Poppyseed	157	"
Groundnuts	230	"
Castorseed	2,874	"
Rice	1,630	"
Myrabollams	1,616	"
Cottonseed	18,883	"

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 26th November 1902 :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 19th November 1902		25,98,000
Do. Government Silver on do.	do. ...	1,05,80,000
	Total	1,31,78,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	Rs. 12,07,000	
Do. do. Government	13,79,000	25,86,000
		1,57,64,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	24 96,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	....	
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar	16,00,000	40,96,000
Balance on evening of the 28th November 1902	....	1,16,68,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	13,04,000
Silver held on account o the Government	1,03,64,000
	1,16,68,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	12,000
Bullion belonging to Government	24,95,000
	25,07,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d. 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	170
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.		115 Nominal
Shanghai	30 " "		159 1- Nominal
Japan	30 " "		152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 9
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 9
2nd do	Rs. 97 8

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	
Forward April-May	7	12
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	to 5 8
Do. Forwaad		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	
Do. Forward		
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	7
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7	14
Forward April-May	7	7
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	24	12
Forward April.-May.	25	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jany-Feby	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	8
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	4
25 " "	38	4
50 " "	37	4
Black Kutnee	33	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	9,000

COTTON.—Tone steady. Estimated spot sales about 3,000 bales.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·47	4·46	4·45	4·45
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
4·45	4·45	4·45	4·43	4·45

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :

Growths	Fine	F-G Good		Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	157	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...	Do
Sind Punjab (M G)...	166	158	...	Do
Belati, M G	178	172	...	Do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	165	...	Do
Domangaum Poolgaum	180	174	...	Do
Oomra good staple ...	185	180	175	Do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	180	174	169	Do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	195	...	180	25 March

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SANGSTER—November 10, at Mhow, the wife of Captain A B Sangster, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROLEY—WATSON—November 19, at the Temporary Church, Kharagpur, Dr V St John Croley, Acting Chief Medical Officer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, to Gladys Helen Watson, daughter of T T Watson, Esq. late District Loco Superintendent, G I P Railway, Jubbulpore.

MICHAEL—NAHAPIET—November 22, at St Nazareth's Church, by the Rev M Peters, assisted by the Revs B P Alexy and E Silvester, John Aram Michael, only son of the late J A Michael, to Miss Petrotella, Regnia, Charlotte Nahapiet, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E M Nahapiet, of 8-6, London Street.

DEATH.

TEMPEST—November 21, at Petworth House, Pangalore, Lily, third daughter of the late Captain S W Tempest, 1st Essex Regiment.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & CO.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Messrs. SHAPURJI and Co. have provided me with supplies of all kinds for the last three years. The prompt and business-like manner in which they have despatched my "Bazar" to my camps has enabled me to live like a fighting cock, free from all the petty worries of obtaining provisions in the District, in which I have been working. On the eve of my departure on furlough I give them this certificate with great pleasure and confidently recommend them to any one wanting supplies of any sort, kind, or description.

A. G. BUDSON,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Rev. Survey.

February 1st, 1895.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-4m., 11-2s. Low water, 4-16m., 4-1s.

Arrival of Lord Northcote, Grant Road Station, 6-45 a. m.

Arrival of Lord Kitchener, Apollo Bunder, 8 a. m.

P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with English mails of 14th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

University Examination results.

Rev. R. A. Torrey's Address, Town Hall, 5-45 p. m.

Promenade Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Bandstand, 9 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Harry Dallas's Co.

Departure of Lord Kitchener, Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The meeting of the Examiners at the Intermediate Arts Examination will be held in the University Library on Monday, the 1st December at 11-30 a.m. instead of at 3 p.m.

A WELL-DRESSED INTRUDER.—A well-dressed Mahomedan entered the house of one Syid Mahomed Syid Eydar in Kazi Street on Wednesday evening, broke the lock of the door of the room, forced open a box and stole property valued at Rs. 60.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Narayan Revotri, a Hindoo, aged forty-five years, jumped into the Old Dhobie Gaout Tank in South Western on Wednesday evening, and was drowned before anything could be done to rescue him. It appears that Narayan had been suffering from fever for two years.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Kanayalal Hariboux, a Hindu, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the Police that his servant who had been in his employ for about three weeks only, stole ornaments of the value of Rs. 500 on Wednesday evening and absconded. Enquiries are being made by the Police for the whereabouts of the servant.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mahomed Chand, aged fifty years, was, on Wednesday evening, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a wound in the throat, two inches and-a-half long, which severed the thyroid cartilage. The wound was stitched up and he was detained for treatment. On enquiry it was ascertained that the unfortunate man having become tired of life owing to long and continued suffering from consumption had inflicted the injury on himself by some weapon.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 7 a. m. on Monday the 1st instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ballarat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

ACCIDENT IN AN IRON FACTORY.—On Wednesday afternoon, three labourers, named Mahadeo Manajee, aged thirty ; Yesoo Limboo, aged fifty and Pardoo Tharoo, aged thirty-five, were engaged in hoisting a piece of machinery in Messrs. Moir and Company's iron factory in Jairaj Pirbhoy Lane, Byculla, Bombay, when the pole of the lift fell in consequence of one of the ropes, which kept it in position, suddenly becoming slack. The labourers were thrown off their places to the ground and sustained fractures of bones and other injuries. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—Before Mr. Kemond as Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mahadu Lingu, a Hindu, appeared in answer to a summons issued against him by his wife Manibai aged 17, claiming maintenance from him. Mr. Smeatham, solicitor, appeared for the complainant and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. The complaint was that Mahadu Lingu had been living with a Christian woman named Katherine and complainant therefore claimed maintenance from him. Mr. Dhondi said his client was willing to take his wife to his house. He submitted that because his client had kept a mistress, the complainant was not entitled to maintain as long as her husband was a Hindu. Mr. Smeatham urged that accused was excommunicated and his wife, therefore, could not go to him. His Worship adjourned the hearing for a month and ordered that meanwhile accused should inform Mr. Smeatham as soon as possible whether he had removed his mistress from his house, so that the wife might return to him.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hemsworth prosecuted Narayen Dhakoo, an old offender, on a charge of stealing copper pots of the value of Rs. 5, the property of three mill hands employed in the Dinshaw Petit Mills at Parel. It appears that on Tuesday morning the accused was seen opening the gate of the mill leading to the room of the operations and on being questioned by the mucadam, replied that he was also an operative in the mill. The mucadam became suspicious and took the man to the manager, when it was ascertained that he was not employed in the mill. He was given in police custody and on enquiries being made a number of copper pots were recovered from Marwaries with whom they had been pledged by the accused. Four of the pots were identified by the mill hands as their own property, which they had missed from the room in the mill. The accused admitted one previous conviction and pleaded guilty to the present charge. He was sentenced to an accumulate term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession a number of copper pots of the value of Rs. 14, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and guarantee head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPTAIN A. W. TUKS, I. M. S., has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties, from the 14th November.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for six months from the date of his relief by Mr. L. H. Spence.

Mr. J. M. Payne acts as Coroner of Bombay, vice Mr. P. Byrne, from the 24th November.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction of the Bombay Civil Courts.

Mr. Patrick A Kelly, Mr. Edward Elliss Turner, Mr. John Thomas Mungovan, Mr. Francis Samuel Ellis, and Mr. Ivan Campbell Boyd, are appointed to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation.

Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., has now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M. A., I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for two months and one day in combination with furlough for fourteen months, with effect from the 13th November.

Commander R. W. W. Gordon, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 12th November.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alsessio, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend W. Kennelly.

Mrs. F. L. McAfee, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahemedabad, has been granted three months' extention of furlough.

Mr. Reginald Haines has been appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, are posted to Bombay :—Mr. Alexander Hornby Whyte, Mr. Arthur Fanshawe Thorpe, Mr. Charlton Scott and Cholmeley Harrison.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Maharatta Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

THE Commissioner-General for the St. Louis World's Exposition, to be held in 1904, Mr. John Barrett, and his Secretary, Mr. Theodore Hardee, who are making a tour of the world are shortly expected in India in reference to this country's participation in the exhibition arrived from Bankok, Tuesday morning will remain in Singapore until Monday the 17th when they will proceed to Colombo, Burmah and India. The St. Louis World's Fair is technically called the Louisiana Purchase Exposition because it will celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States from France in 1803 of the immense Louisiana Territory, which at that time doubled the area of the country and did more than any other influence to make it a great nation in extent. In view of the importance of this event in American history, the United States Government and the American people have determined to make it the greater International Exposition ever held in any part of the world. When it is in full running order it will represent a cost exceeding dols. 30,000,000 (£6,000,000), which is a third more than the cost of either the Paris Exposition in 1900 or that at Chicago in 1893. The land in Forest Park, St. Louis, to be occupied by this gigantic undertaking will extend over 1,200 acres, which is three times the area of the Paris Exposition and double that of Chicago. There will be eight main buildings covering about twenty acres each, seven more structures only a little smaller, and nearly fifty other buildings of pavilions for foreign countries and individual States of America. A dozen of the leading architects of the world, European and American, have prepared the architectural arrangement under instructions from the Exposition Management to surpass in beauty and effect anything heretofore attempted.

St. Louis, the site of the Exposition, is located almost in the geographical and population centre of the United States and is the fourth city of the country, having a population of 700,000. There are 25,000,000 people within twelve hours ride of St. Louis, 40,000,000 people within twenty-four hours, and the entire population of 80 000,000 can reach the city within three days. This means that it will be surely a success in point of attendance. The great main purpose of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in comparison with others, will be to show and represent the world as it is moving on to-day, and to exhibit life and progress in all its active phases, not only commercial and material, but governmental economic, educational, artistic, scientological, etc.

The majority of the nations and colonies of the world have already accepted the invitation of the United States and of the Directorate of the Exposition to participate in one way or another. Japan, Korea, China, and Siam, the independent nations of Eastern Asia, which have been visited by him, have assured him as a result of his negotiations that they will take part on an unprecedented scale. The dependencies or outlying territories of European and American countries, like Eastern Siberia, Formosa, Indo-China, the Philippines, India, and Ceylon, from present indications, will take part at St. Louis in 1904 on a creditable scale.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in the suit instituted by Mancherjee Nawroji Guzdar against Chotalal Javerdas, in which the plaintiff asked for a decree for Rs. 2,517, being the balance due on certain promissory notes.

The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, for the defendant.

The plaintiff, in his plaint, stated that in January, March, and April 1901 he had advanced to the defendant Rs. 2000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively on three promissory notes. The defendant paid back to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 in respect of the third note and Rs. 1,000 in part payment of the note of Rs. 1,500, and promised to pay the balance of Rs. 500 on the settlement of the final account, and the plaintiff returned him the two promissory notes. The defendant paid to the plaintiff certain sums aggregating Rs. 290 on account of the balance of Rs. 500 and when a demand was made for the balance and the promissory note for Rs. 2,000, the defendant denied the advance of the loan of Rs. 1,500, and alleged that the payment of Rs. 1,490 was made by him in respect of the note for Rs. 2,000.

The defendant admitted the deposit of Rs. 2000, but denied that the plaintiff had advanced to him Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 or that he had passed to the plaintiff promissory notes for the last two amounts. In respect of the promissory note of Rs. 2,000 the defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000, in January 1902, and Rs. 290 on different dates. There was now due to the plaintiff Rs. 809 with interest, which the defendant had brought into court. The defendant said he was a merchant in a very large way of business, and had large dealings with a European firm, of which the plaintiff was a salesman. Defendant lately had disputes with the firm, and the present suit had been filed by the plaintiff to annoy him.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, held that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case regarding the deposit of Rs. 1,500. The plaintiff had nothing to rely upon beyond his oral evidence, and he had no document to substantiate his case. The defendant had produced his books of account, and his lordship had no doubt as to their genuineness. His lordship could not believe the evidence of the plaintiff, and he could only pass a decree for the plaintiff according to the defendant's account. His lordship directed the plaintiff to pay the defendant his costs.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Laberuchand Dayachand Vakil, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Sorabji Dadabhoy Bhabha, Revabai (a Hindu woman), Nemchand Hemchand, and Ratanlal Rangidas, who were charged by Inspector Sloane with conspiring to forge a valuable security, perjury in a judicial proceeding and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences, to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James McDonald presiding. There were present : Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. D. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Firozbhoy Visram and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

ADDITIONAL FILTERS FOR MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the construction of additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir :—" I have the honour to state that, in response to the invitation of tenders for the construction of additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, only one tender from Mr. Bhaskar Shivram has been received, and on tabulation it works out at Rs. 1,92,673-11-11. The work was sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 15045 of the 10th March, 1902, at a cost of Rs. 2,03,330 to be met by an advance from Surplus Loan Balances pending adjustment against a loan to be hereafter raised. As the Executive Engineer recommends the acceptance of this tender, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to entrust the work to Mr. Bhaskar Shivram at rates aggregating Rs. 1,92 673-11-11 plus Rs. 8,524 for iron work not included in the tender to be issued by the Municipality and Rs. 21,549 for establishment and contingencies to be met by an advance pending raising of loan. Tenders for the work of constructing a roof over the filters will be invited later on."

Mr. S. D. Khote observed that it looked somewhat suspicious that only one tender had been received and according to his information, contractors had combined in order to divide the profits among themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said had there been a combination, several tenders would have been sent in different names to avert suspicion. But such was not the case in the present instance. Moreover they should bear in mind that the rates submitted were very low.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the tender be accepted. He thought the matter was an important one and should be carried out at once.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

Dr. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be postponed for a fortnight, which was carried.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The consideration of the review of the administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1901-1902, prepared by the Municipal Secretary, was postponed. The review has been published.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the budget estimates for the year 1903-1904. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was obvious that great care had been bestowed in preparing the estimates, which showed very small variations, when compared with the actuals of the previous year. He would, with the exception

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

No new arrival in this country was ever more heartily welcomed than Lord Kitchener will be to-day on his coming to take over the Command-in-Chiefship in India. The refusal of the Bombay Corporation to present an address of welcome is significant of nothing but the phenomenal stupidity of that body, and the utterly helplessness for good of the handful of intelligent men who strive to guide its destinies through many tortuous ways. The absence of a corporate greeting need not distress his Excellency, nor need the absence of the chief civil authorities on the Apollo Bunder be regarded as of ill-omen. Lord Northcote will be at the Government House, Malabar Point, to entertain the Chief as his guest, and Bombay, both military and civil, entertain towards the distinguished General feelings of greater warmth than could be expressed in a municipal document, no matter how carefully penned. Bombay civil population welcomes him in admiration of his past record, and because they regard his appointment as the greatest compliment the King could pay this country. Military Bombay will welcome him because they look to him, with confidence, for the redress of many wrongs under which they have laboured for a long period of years. They ask for nothing more than is their due, and have not asked for more. But there is not a military officer in the Bombay Presidency Command, who does not feel, and has not good and sufficient reason for feeling, that Bombay troops do not stand an equal chance with those of Bengal and the Punjab. No matter to what they attribute the fact that they are persistently overlooked, they regard the advent of Lord Kitchener as the beginning of a new era in the history of the Bombay Army. They ask to be judged on their merits—both officers and men. If they are found to be incapable of discharging their duties let them be disbanded by all means. If they are found to be on a par with the corps in Bengal and the Punjab let them have equal opportunities for service and for Staff employment. This is what they hope for, and are content to let judgment rest in Lord Kitchener's hands.

Every officer, British and native, and every non-commissioned officer and man at present serving in this country has the fullest confidence in the new Chief, and is firmly persuaded in his own mind that the soldiers among them are destined to come to the front, and that mere puppets will be promptly overthrown. The days of "the Simla gang" are numbered; and merit and merit alone Lord Kitchener will demand as a recommendation. He is proof against the blandishments of the fair sex. Family interest will count for nothing. The ability to sing a song or act in light comedy will not go to a man's credit for employment on the Staff or for active service across the frontier. The feeling exists, and it is strong in its existence that fair-play and fair-play alone will reign at Simla. Such a Chief is wanted at head-quarters and has been wanted for a long time. The Indian army, so far as armies go, is in as good a state of efficiency as any other. But that is not saying very much. It is capable of even greater efficiency. For, in India, more perhaps than in any other civilised country, is the soldier—whether officer or man—keen on his profession. Lord Kitchener has seen the soldier of this country before. For some time in his earlier career he served in India and possibly acquired a smattering of at least one native language. He will need to renew his acquaintance with his men now, for the conditions of service have altered, and the men he knew are doubtless all gone. But his Excellency will find that their successors have proved true to the traditions of the corps their fathers served in, and are anxious to add to the laurels their fathers gained. All they ask is just treatment, a fair distribution of the opportunities for acquiring distinction. Lord Kitchener himself might have been on the half-pay list to-day but for the opportunities which came to him. And if his Excellency could communicate with his officers as to their hopes and ambitions, their grievances and disappointments he would find, as we have said, that they ask for a chance and no more. Bombay has been singularly unfortunate. Ignored and passed over time after time, what wonder if men grow slack and careless? "Why should we drill and why should we learn to shoot, if we are passed over, Saheb?" This is a question which has been asked on a score of occasions.

But the new Commander-in-Chief will probe these wounds and ascertain how best to cure them. We trust he may insist upon a free hand. He need be a strong man who will cross him. But there is at Simla a body of men who will try; who seem to believe that the collective wisdom of the British race is consolidated within the four walls of the chamber in which they meet. Lord Kitchener, however, is tactful as well as firm, and he is not the man either to give or take offence unnecessarily—which is well. Of one thing we may be sure: he will institute reforms, and that those reforms will be for the good of the army. He has the power of appreciating and exhaustively attracting the best qualities of the men with whom he is brought into contact—even of those to whom he may find himself opposed. Banished for ever, wrote one of his former Staff Officers, the other day, should be the tradition that he is apt to treat each and every individual soldier as a mere pawn in the game which he has in hand, or as an incumbrance to be swept worthlessly aside. Though it is his great principle that the work and not the workman is of supreme and final importance, no one is more thoroughly human in his dealings with his fellows than the great leader who is as swift and generous to praise the right, as he is without fear or favour to condemn the wrong. He has always selected for his personal staff men, who though determined that his orders shall be carried out immediately and to the latter, have in accordance with their Chief's instructions conveyed those orders with every courtesy and consideration. That is as officers who have served under him have found him. Fanciful portraits of his Excellency have been painted. He has been called a man of iron, stern, cruel, relentless, unsympathetic. No more intensely human Commander-in-chief ever stepped ashore, and when the time of his departure comes, and in a farewell order his Excellency expresses regret at taking leave of the army in India, we may safely prognosticate that the feeling will be fully reciprocated by every officer and man who has had the privilege to serve under him.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A STRIKING increase is reported in the rate of mortality of the city of Bombay during the week ended on Tuesday last. The number of deaths rose to 751, and the mille rate was 50·32, an increase of nearly five points. Although the mortality was considerably less than was the case in the corresponding period of last year, still it is 4·70 above the average for the same week in the five years. The most fruitful origin of this increased mortality was another recrudescence of diseases of the lungs, and this was possibly due to the advent of cold weather conditions. Otherwise there is nothing very remarkable about the statistics. Plague declined slightly, and the state of the city in that respect is very satisfactory as compared with last year's figures. The total number of deaths, which numbered 119 last week is, however, 29 above the average for the same period for the past five years. Mandvi recorded a death roll of 19, and the only other districts in which the mortality from plague ran into double figures were the Market and Bhuleshwar, each of which recorded 11 deaths. Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 145, the mortality being very evenly distributed all over the city. Last year the number of deaths from these causes during the corresponding week totalled 102, and the average for the same period in the past five years was 128. There was also a slight increase in the mortality from phthisis, although the figure is still well below the record of previous years. It is significant to note, however, that these three sources of death classed together account for practically 50 per cent. of the total mortality of the city. There were 72 deaths from all kinds of fever, a higher total than has been recorded recently, but still one which is well below the usual average. There was also another slight increase in the number of deaths due to diseases of the digestive system. On the other hand, however, the epidemic of measles which occurred in certain quarters of the native town has considerably abated. Last week the mortality as a whole was very evenly distributed over the city. Second Nagpada recorded the highest rate, and the only other portions of the city which registered rates of over 70 were Mandvi and Bhuleshwar. There were seven deaths amongst Europeans, and this is equal to a rate per thousand per annum of 29·65.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

SIND is now very busily engaged with harvesting operations. All over that part of the Presidency agriculturists are expending all their efforts upon reaping bajri, jowari, til, and rice. The latest reports say little of the pest of locusts which has infested the country recently. Karachi still complains that in some talukas these troublesome insects are damaging the growing plants, but, regarding the province as a whole, it may be taken for granted that the pest has abated for the time being at any rate. Clouds of locusts continue to appear in some parts of the province, but curiously enough they do very little damage. Operations in view of the rabi crops are still advancing. In Gujarat practically the same conditions prevail. In Ahmedabad the late jowari crop has withered for want of moisture in parts of one taluka, and in two other talukas caterpillars are damaging the young rabi crop. As a whole there is plenty of water and the standing crops promise well. In Kaira the prospects of rice in two talukas appear to be bad. There were a few beneficial rain showers in the Konkan and the Deccan. In Thana locusts continue to appear, but luckily they do no damage. Fairly good showers fell in Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Khandesh, and everywhere harvesting of jowari and picking of cotton is being carried on in conjunction with the sowing of the rabi crop. There were some good showers, too, in the Deccan. Fifty cents fell in Nasik, where locusts and grasshoppers continue to do slight damage. The rabi crops is flourishing in Ahmednagar, where rain has also been received. In Poona the sowing of rabi and the reaping of rice and bajri has not yet been completed. The standing rice crop looks well, and wheat and jowari are also flourishing, although in four or five pethas the locusts have committed rather serious ravages. The Southern Mahratta Country also received grateful supplies of rain, and there the harvesting operations are very nearly completed. There have only been slight variations in the prices of food grains.

HYGIENE IN INDIA.

MESSRS. Macmillan & Co. have issued a text book on hygiene which has been specially prepared for the use of Indian students. Its preparation was originally undertaken to meet the requirements of upper primary schools, but it will no doubt prove useful for other than text book purposes. In a short introduction, to the little volume Mr. Charles Banks, the Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, who is the writer, states that out of every hundred deaths occurring in India seventy-eight are said to be due to disease which can be, to a very large extent, or altogether, prevented. This one fact is in itself sufficient justification for a volume, the main object of which is the inculcation in the minds of the rising generation of India, of sound and rational ideas on hygiene and sanitation generally. Millions of people in India, says Mr. Banks, either through ignorance cannot grasp the idea, or are unwilling to be convinced, that the real cause of so many of the diseases from which they suffer is to be found in the air they breathe, the water they drink, the food they eat, that it may be conveyed in their clothing, in their skin, in their breath and in the surcharge from their bodies, having out-lined the general structure and functions of the organisms of the body, Mr. Banks gives a few sound hints on ventilation, the purification of water, food and diet, and winds up by detailing a few of the best known specifics for the diseases most common in this country. The beauty of the little volume is the clever way in which it strikes at native prejudice without ridiculing it. It would be difficult, indeed, for the most orthodox of native students to pay anything like careful attention to the volume without being affected very powerfully by the manner in which Mr. Banks put some of the home truths of sanitary science before them. It is, indeed, worth a place on the family bookshelf; and the publishers are to be congratulated upon having produced such a valuable aid to sanitary living in India, quite apart from its worth from the mere scholastic point of view.

MAJOR PERCY M. SYKES, British Consul in Kerman (Persia) accompanied by Mrs. Sykes, left yesterday for the Persian Gulf by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Java.

As Colonel Harvey-Kelly is leaving India shortly he has handed over the Honorary Secretaryship of the South India Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association to Dr. McCanly Hayes, M.D., Medical Staff of the South India Railway, to whom all communications connected with the Madras Centre of the Association should in future be addressed.

THERE were some cases of plague last week among the followers of two units of the Northern Army now concentrated at Umballa. These units had consequently to be placed under ten days' observation.

MR. V. CHIROL, Director of the Foreign Department of the "Times," arrived at Karachi from the Persian Gulf last week. He has proceeded to Quetta and will thence go on to Peshawar. Mr. Chirol, will represent the leading journal at the Delhi Durbar.

SPECIAL attention should be paid to the manner in which letters and parcels are addressed to persons resident in the various Camps now established at Delhi. The address should give the name of the particular Camp in which the person addressed is living, followed by the words "Coronation Durbar Camp" without the addition of the post-town. At present nearly all letters are being addressed "Delhi" and this causes considerable delay.

IN connection with the recent outbreak of plague in Poonch it is satisfactory to note that Major Edwards, C. M. G., I. M. S., who has lately taken up the appointment of Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, has induced the Raja of Poonch with all his entourage to be inoculated. Great credit is due to Raja Baldeo Singh for the excellent example which he has set to his people, who, though at first inclined to regard the ordeal with dread, have now come forward in considerable numbers to undergo inoculation.

THE Post Office is apparently bent on giving the public a foretaste of what it may expect during Delhi time by a preliminary breakdown or two. During the last fortnight the Rajputana mails especially have been in a state of hopeless dislocation. Deliveries from the East have become so constant in their irregularity that people at Ajmere and Abu begin to look upon it as a matter of course to get three days mails in one followed by a day or two without letters or papers. If it were not malicious one might hope that the Post Office has been treating the Viceregal camp as well as the public to some of its eccentricities, for then the grievance would be pretty sure of a swift remedy.

HAMILTON STUART alias Wilson was tried in the Allahabad High Court on Monday before the Chief Justice and a jury on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences from Lieutenant Lewis at Jubbulpore. From the evidence it appeared that Stuart got himself introduced to members of the Jubbulpore Club as the Hon. Hamilton Stuart, and that he obtained a loan from Mr. Lewis to take him on to Bombay. Stuart was acquitted on the ground, apparently, that it was not shown that the money was obtained in consequence of the false statements he had made. It appears that Stuart at one time served in the Calcutta Police under the name of Wilson.

A CORRESPONDENT who was present in the fight at Gumatti in the Kabul Khel country fully endorses the opinions which have been expressed regarding the necessity for howitzers with mountain batteries. The fort, it appears, was an exceptionally strong one. It was a square structure with faces of 44 yards in length, with flanking bastions to the north and south; and was thus not the ordinary tower usually seen in the Borderland. Further, it was so hidden by big trees that the Artillery officers had great difficulty in ranging upon it accurately. This description serves to emphasise the gallantry shown by the storming-party under the leadership of the late Captain White of the 3rd Sikhs; for, although the fort was only held by six men, the defenders had excellent cover and could use their breech-loading rifles to the best advantage.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 25th Nov. was 751 giving a death-rate of 50·32 per annum per thousand as against 52·33 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·62 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 72 died from fevers; 119, plague; 3, small-pox, 26, measles; 1 cholera; 3, leprosy; 61, phthisis; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 145, affections of respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 43, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 337; Hindu low caste, 75; Musalman, 200; Parsee, 17; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 5; European, 7; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown caste, 0. The total number of births was 369 as against 354 the corresponding period of last year, and 285 the average over the past five years.

THE Government of India decided some months ago to cancel their order for batteries of the Vickers-maxim automatic gun, as used in South Africa; but they are now getting out for experimental purposes two new guns from that firm, which are of quite a novel kind. These are jointed 1-pounder automatic quick-firers, fitted for mule-transport, and are intended for Mountain Artillery. They are to be subjected to exhaustive trials in the hills, and, if satisfactory results are obtained, they will probably be adopted for India. We cannot say what merits such guns as these may have, but we should doubt their utility considering the special kind of mechanism required for the automatic action. It would be far more satisfactory, in view of recent experience in the Kabul Khel country, if efforts were made to obtain a really good jointed-howitzer for our Mountain Batteries. One-pound shells will be about as useful against sangars and mud-towers in the Borderland as rifle-bullets against an armoured train.

IT is reported from Rome that a party of Englishmen intend to go hunting brigands as a novel form of sport. The rewards offered for captured brigands they propose to devote to charity. It has not been ascertained to what the brigands propose to devote the ransom usually offered for captured Englishmen.

THE LITTLE HILL STATION.

IV.—THE SNAKE CHARMER AND CONJURER.

It is our practice after breakfast, and ten minutes conversation on the dining-room verandah, to betake ourselves to our room. There we remove the stiff collar of respectability, and lighting a Trichy establish ourself in a long chair in the verandah. On these occasions our companion is the Civil Procedure Code, or the Transfer of Property Act, or some kindred exciting work. We take this book with the alternative object of refreshing our store of legal knowledge or stimulating a gentle sleep. For both these purposes such works are extremely effective and we never travel without them. Behold us then reclining in our long chair and studying dreamily page 5 of the introduction to the Transfer of Property Act—we ought to know this page at least, since it has remained unturned for the last twenty minutes. Hark! a strain of—shall we say music? Perhaps we had better not call it music. It is a sound, something resembling a rather feeble bag-pipes, and it is approaching nearer. Our dreams are for the moment dispelled, and we turn towards the intruding sound.

A small procession comes down the path. At the head marches a tall, swarthy individual, with a burly black beard, and extremely filthy clothes. He is playing on an instrument which looks rather like a large gourd, and is the cause of the very distressing sounds which have arrested our attention. Over his shoulder is hung a dirty cloth bag. After him come two boys, one about 18 years old and the other about 10. The elder has a very large rock snake coiled round his body without any apparent discomfort either to the snake or himself. He carries a little round basket. The younger boy carries a couple of baskets, one small and round, the other large and oblong. This small boy is an exceedingly picturesque character with his dark red turban and his bright intelligent eyes. He will not be nearly so picturesque in five years or so.

The procession wends its way down the path and comes to a halt opposite our chair. The baskets are deposited on the ground, and the following conversation ensues":—

"Conjurer, sahib!"

"Ne mankta! jao! go away!"—my Hindustani is not of the strongest.

"Baout atcha tamasha, sahib! You big English gentleman. I go to Glasgow Exhibition."

With this he hands us a parchment certificate signed by the chairman and members of the Committee of the Glasgow Exhibition. Whether he is the party referred to in the certificate or not we are unable to say, but we are not in a position to prove he is not.

"You've been to the Glasgow Exhibition?"

"Yes, master, please. I go Manchester, Liverpool, Berlin, London, Allis Court (Earl's Court). This very good tamasha, sahib. Very good mango tree!"

"Jao! We have seen the mango trick for the last seven years."

"No, sahib. This not Bombay tamasha, this Madras tamasha. Ein zwee, drei fier—I speak good German, French, English. This little dollee (waving a rag-encircled stick) this make very good tamasha."

"No! I'm busy. I want to work."

"You look mangoose eshsnake! very good fight."

The end of it all is that he squats down on the ground opposite our verandah, unslings the capacious bag from his shoulder, and proceeds to produce his stock in trade the reform. It only shows how persistence generally succeeds at length. We don't wish to see this conjurer's tricks. We have seen them dozen of times before, and they are no longer mysterious to us. But although we don't want him, here he is seated on the ground opposite us, and we have laid aside the Transfer of Property Act and resigned ourselves to the inevitable.

Two round baskets are now opened by our friend. He seizes his native bagpipes and performs a fantasia upon three notes, whereupon two cobras with much hissing elevate their heads. The conjurer swings his bagpipes about in front of the angry snakes who make wild dashes at his hands. They are both quite harmless, however, our friend having deprived them of their poison. There is nothing very interesting in this cobra business accompanied as it is by—"Come along cobra. You very good eshsnake. Seet down cobra! Seet down!" The cobras having been shut up in their baskets, our friend produces a small bag. From this darts forth a mangoose, and is all over the place in about a second. The conjurer holds him on a string however, and invites us to "see eshsnake fight." Mongoose eat "eshsnake." We decline the invitation especially when the worthy produces from a pocket an extremely small snake more dead than alive, which has probably already provided sport for the mangoose several times. We think the conflict too unequal and refuse to see the mangoose kill eshsnake. However our friend is not in the least upset by our refusal but shuts the mangoose up in its little bag, and proceeds to give us an exhibition of palmistry which is really quite good, and it is clear that he would make a fortune at the thimble and pea game were he to take to it. Next by special request he does the duck trick. A small cup of water is placed in front of him and in this he places the wooden duck. "Dollie" is then called into requisition and also the pipes.

"Tit little duck go Liverpool, Berlin, Rome, Colombo. This burrah sahib! mak salaam! Ein drei zwee vier! Un, deux, trois quatre! Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. This little duck, this wasser—French, this eau—German . . . salaam sahib!"

Meanwhile the duck salaams to us by bobbing its head up and down in the water. It looks very wonderful this, but it is really quite simple. Our friend keeps a small rattle in his hands with which he accompanies the duck's movements, or perhaps it would be better to say that the duck accompanies the rattle's movement since an invisible hair thread joins the two.

Next our friend places a stone in his mouth. Then he begins to indulge in the wildest contortions. It is evident his inside is hurting him badly. Presently he begins to blow smoke out of his mouth. His grunts are truly distressing and he moans "Oh my! Oh my!" Then with much exertion he produces sparks and finally almost a flame. The trick ends by his producing the stone accompanied by a most fearful grunt and writhe which shows that it has come from the very depths.

"Master give whisky! You burrah sahib! You rajah! &c. &c." We refuse and the performance proceeds. He does the handkerchief trick; he offers to hang a huge stone on to his eyelid, but we have seen the horror before, and refuse. Then he comes to his two great tricks—the mango tree, and the basket. But before he performs these he has a word to say about remuneration.

"You burrah sahib! You give plenty rupee! You give one co-o-oot (coat). You give twanty rupee!

We don't pay any attention to these requests and the performance proceeds. Our friend sprinkles a little earth in front of it over which he solemnly places a small tin case. Then he does another fantasia on his pipe. Then he slowly removes the case and lo! out of the earth there rises a small bamboo leaf. Surely, never did mango tree grow in this manner before! Next our friend places a basket over the leaf. Another pipe fantasia. Behold, the basket is removed, and there appears a quite respectable mango sprig with three or four leaves on it. This he plentifully sprinkles with water. "You give twanty rupee! I make big mango tree." The invitation is accompanied by repeated salams but passes unheeded. For the last time the basket covers the growing plant. Last and longest fantasia on the pipes. The basket is removed and the sprig has become a small tree with several branches and a singularly fine foliage, considering the fact that it is not over 2 ft. high. This is the end of the trick. It is not necessary to say how it is done: one has only to see it to know.

Then comes the basket trick. The oblong basket, larger at the foot than at the top, is opened. The small picturesque boy deposits himself inside. It is carefully roped and corded, and the only way of escape would be through the ground, which we know to be solid. The conjurer then sticks a sword into the basket in various places. There are no resulting shrieks, and presently the small boy emerges safe and sound to our very great satisfaction. This ends the performance but not the interview. Our conjurer is by no means done with us.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO MOMBASA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

According to the latest information Mr. Chamberlain will be at Mombasa from the 14th December until the 17th December while the "Good Hope" is coaling at Zanzibar.

THE SPLIT IN THE IRISH PARTY.

THE BISHOPS DISPLEASED.

Archbishop Walsh and the Irish hierarchy publicly condemn the Irish members for their failure to support the Education Bill. This accentuates the split in the party.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

FRENCH SYNDICATE UNAUTHORISED.

It is officially declared that the Persian Government has no knowledge of and has not sanctioned the recent formation of the group of financiers and engineers in Paris for the purpose of constructing railways in Southern Persia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

A special telegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 26th instant, says that the Persian Government knows nothing regarding the formation of a French Engineering Combination for the construction of railways in Persia which has lately been brought to notice in the "Times."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NINTH LANCERS' CASE.

NO FURTHER INFORMATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Earl Percy, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he had not received a report from the Military Authority reviewing the case of the Ninth Lancers and was not disposed to publish papers thereanent.

SHIPPING STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

MAIL STEAMERS DELAYED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Dockers and others at Marseilles who had been registered for naval service struck work and induced a number of crews to join them. Several mail steamers have been delayed in consequence.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT CROYDON.

RELIEF OF TAXATION.

Mr. Ritchie, speaking at Croydon, said that he hoped to do something in April in relief of taxation.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

GENERAL MANNING AT BERBERA.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Aden correspondent reports that General Manning has returned to Berbera.

THE P. AND O. HEADQUARTERS.

STILL UNSETTLED.

The Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company says that the question of the company's headquarters is still unsettled.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON FOR THE FAR EAST.

Admiral Stackelberg's squadron which is bound for the Far East consists of two battleships and four first class cruisers. The squadron has been staying at Kiel. It has now arrived at Portland where it will stay for ten days.

DUTY ON OFFICERS' BELONGINGS.

ATTITUDE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Earl Percy, in reply to a question, said that he doubted whether the Indian Government was prepared to exempt from duty articles for officers for military purposes beyond personal baggage, but that he would refer the matter to the Indian Government.

HERR KRUPP'S FUNERAL.

THE KAISER AS A MOURNER.

CHARGES BY A SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER.

EMPEROR'S STRONG LANGUAGE.

Herr Krupp has been buried at Essen. The Kaiser followed the hearse on foot.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Herr Krupp had just before his death commenced an action against the Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts" which had charged him with gross immorality.

The Kaiser, addressing the Krupp Directors and the workmen, after the funeral, alluded to Herr Krupp's sensitiveness, and declared that the publishers of the charges were guilty of murder, and unworthy of the name of Germans. He urged the men to disavow all connection with such would-be leaders.

Many papers have attributed the charges to spite owing to the failure of social democratic propaganda among Krupp's workmen.

THE BORNEO MAILS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to a question, said that when the Eastern mail arrangements are revised he will bear in mind the suggestion that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers should call at a port in British North Borneo, but in view of the small correspondence and intricate navigation it was hardly likely to prove justifiable.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND VENEZUELA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

It is announced authoritatively in Berlin that England and Germany have agreed to joint action in order to collect claims against Venezuela, and are now discussing details.

LEPROSY RESEARCH.

Jonathan Hutchinson, who is about to visit India and Ceylon to prosecute his researches into leprosy, read a paper yesterday at a meeting in connection with the Prince of Wales' Leprosy Fund, expounding his theory that leprosy is due to badly cured fish. Sir Joseph Fayrer and others eulogised his paper, but dissented from his conclusions.

THE "TIMES" ON JAPANESE POLITICS.

The "Times" prints a sympathetic article on Japanese politics, especially in connection with the Naval Scheme and the Land Tax. The article says that the Japanese are a proud and patriotic people.

The article remarks that Marquis Ito would prosecute the policy of naval extension if he were accepted to power. The writer hopes that a compromise between the supporters of the Naval Scheme and the opponents of the Land Tax is possible.

SIAMESE MINTS CLOSED TO SILVER.

The Siamese Mints are closed to silver in accordance with the new law.

INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Tenders have been received amounting to £2,641,000. Those at 96⅜ received about 24 per cent.; above that in full. The average was £3-11-1.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

A CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

MEETING OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

The Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has called a meeting of all civilians resident in Calcutta, to be held at the United Service Club on Saturday, to discuss a service memorial to the late Sir John Woodburn.

Lady and Miss Woodburn, accompanied by Miss Campbell, Captain Bird, I.M.S., and Major Strachey, leave Calcutta for England, via Bombay, to-day. Major Strachey will see them off at Bombay and will then go to Delhi for a couple of days and return.

In a letter to the Calcutta press Lady and Miss Woodburn say they have been profoundly touched by the expressions of sympathy and good will which have reached them from so many sources and from all parts of India. It has been a comfort and a consolation to his wife and daughter to feel how much Sir John had endeared himself to all, and it is with the greatest regret they find themselves unable to reply personally to all.

The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular calling an informal meeting of the members of the Chamber and others, to be held to-morrow afternoon at the Royal Exchange Buildings to consider the question of raising funds for a memorial to the late Sir John Woodburn.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 27.

The Tilak case was resumed to-day in a bungalow near the Sessions Court, owing to the District Court being under disinfection owing to dead rats being found in the court house. Mr. Branson, barrister, defended Tilak.

Parvati, woman, who went to Aurangabad with Tai Maharaj was cross-examined. Witness admitted that her mother wanted to adopt her brother. The examination was still continuing when the court rose for the day.

BOER INDEPENDENCE FUND.

DR. LEYDS' EXCHEQUER.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 27.

The "National Zeitung" alleges that General Botha promised to add a portion of the proceeds of the General's collections on their charity tour to the funds which Dr. Leyds holds, and which are intended to aid in the maintenance of the independent nationality of the Boers.

ROWING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 27.

The Colombo Rowing Club intend sending a crew here to row against the Madras Boat Club during the Christmas holidays. The programme, which is subject to modification, comprises singles culling, four oar, and pair oar, paces of three quarter mile each.

SIR EDWARD LAW.

Sir Edward Law, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, returned to Madras yesterday from tour in Southern India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Four companies of the 16th Rajputs arrived in Calcutta to-day—two companies from Buxar and two from Ranchee. They are now encamped at Alipore. Other portion of the regiment is expected to arrive in Calcutta in the course of the week. The 16th Rajputs have come here to relieve the 20th Bombay infantry who go to Bombay.

Surgeon-General C. Hay, I.M.S., P. M. O., Madras Army, arrived in Madras from Trichinopoly yesterday morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Mellis, V. C. of Ashanti fame, who has been on furlough in England, has just rejoined his regiment, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, of which he is Second-in-Command, at Berbera, being thus in time to take part in the advance into the interior of Somaliland.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT AHMEDABAD.

THE MASONIC ADDRESS.

A very interesting and pleasing ceremony took place at Shahbag, on Saturday, when the officers and members of Lodge Salem No. 563, S. C., Ahmedabad, presented an address of welcome to H. E. Lord Northcote, who is Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. The deputation was headed by Right Wor. Bro. B. Vakill and Wor. Bro. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S. Sc., both of whom were the jewels of their high office. They were introduced to His Excellency by Wor. Bro. Col. Croly, R. A. M. C. Afterwards, the other members of the Lodge, all of whom wore their masonic regalia, were introduced to Lord Northcote, who shook hands with them all in turn.

An address printed on vellum and handsomely illuminated was presented to His Excellency and was enclosed in a beautifully chased silver casket, which bore a suitable inscription.

His Excellency, in replying to the terms of the address, thanked the members present for their kind and cordial welcome and congratulated the brethren on the prosperity of their Lodge and on their having members who were so highly spoken of in the address. In response to the request of the brethren, his Excellency expressed his pleasure in becoming an honourary member of Lodge Salem, on the rolls of which he was glad to give such distinguished names as those of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Sandhurst. The members thanked his Excellency for the honour done to them and withdrew.

The following is the text of the address presented by the deputation:—

We, the officiating Rt. Wor. Master, Senior Warden, and other Officers and Members of Lodge Salem, No 563, S. C., beg to offer a most cordial and hearty welcome to your Excellency and Lady Northcote, on your visit to this ancient and well-known city of Ahmedabad, which is justly known as the capital of Guzerat.

We feel much pleased and honored at the opportunity your Excellency has given us of welcoming your Lordship, for your Excellency, as the Most Wor. Grand Master, has always ably maintained the noblest traditions of Freemasonry and practised the cardinal virtues of our craft, and in your Excellency we recognize to their fullest extent all the distinguishing characteristics of a good Freemason, viz., honor, justice, prudence, mercy, &c.

Your Excellency's genuine desire and sympathy to promote the true interests of Freemasonry and to help and advance the Brethren of the craft, whenever possible to do so, are well known to us all; and we have noted, with deep admiration and appreciation your Excellency's large heartedness and open-handed charity, which your Lordship has so generously and liberally dispensed in this, and indeed every other part of the Presidency where distress during the last severe famines was known to prevail.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that our Lodge has now been in existence for over quarter of a century, for it was in August, 1874, that a Charter was granted to it, under the seal of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and under the hand of the Most Wor Past Grand Master, the late Sir Henry Maitland.

It was in the year 1897 that Lodge Salem was honored with a visit from the most Wor. Bro. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst—your distinguished predecessor in office—when we had the pleasure to present an address and to offer a hearty welcome and fraternal greetings to his Lordship.

It will interest your Lordship to know that some of the most distinguished and well-known officers of Government, as well as other highly respected citizens of Ahmedabad, were or are honourably connected with the Lodge either as its Rt. Wor. Master or its principal Office Bearers, chief amongst whom may be mentioned Col. Mallaby, the late Mr. Karanjavala, Khan Bahadur J. P. Vakil (whose untimely death we yet deplore), Mr. McCorkell I.C.S., Mr. B. F. Vakil (our present kind hearted and able offg. Master), Col. Yourdi, R.A.M.C., Major Stewart R.A., C. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., (who, as well as Col. Daniell, were awarded jewels last year in appreciation of valuable and zealous services rendered by them), Mr. Mheoti, and last, but not least, Colonel Daniell, and Col. Birdwood, the Rt. Wor. Master for the year. Both these last mentioned officers laboured nobly and zealously for the good of Freemasonry in general, and this lodge in particular, and we much regret that exigencies of Military Service have at present removed them from us. Last year Wor. Bro. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty rendered such valuable and disinterested services both to the Lodge and to the public in general, that they elicited the highest praise from Col. A. C. Daniell, the Rt Wor. Master for the year. We are also very thankful to our present able Secretary, Bro. C. Knowles, for his services to the Lodge.

We have the honour to count amongst our Hon. Members of the lodge such distinguished personages as H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Sandhurst, and it is our respectful wish and desire that your Excellency will be pleased to grant us the privilege of adding your distinguished name to that honoured list.

In conclusion we offer your Lordship and Lady Northcote our hearty welcome and respectful greetings, and pray that the Almighty may be pleased to grant your Lordship and your noble consort long life and every happiness.

ADDRESS FROM THE TALUKDARS.

On Tuesday his Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, R. A. M. C., Captain Greig, Captain Wood, Mr. J. R. Reynolds, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Heyland, Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, left for Charodi to inspect the "Northcote Gowshalla." The train arrived at Charodi at 10-12, and his Excellency was received by Mr. Bhimbhoy Kirparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. P. R. Mehta, M. R. A. C, Deputy Director of Agriculture, and about seventy talukdars, who had come from different talukas.

The Talukdars of Koth and Mukhla addressed his Excellency as follows:

May it please your Excellency,—We talukdars have come here to greet your Excellency and to express our heartfelt gratitude to your Excellency's Government for helping us in the time of famine. We have been given bounties for maintenance and our tenants have been given liberal tagavi. Our Jama has also been graciously remitted.

We fully appreciate the paternal kindness of your Excellency's Government. Many of us would have been deprived of our estates if we had to incur debts in those hard times. We have been informed by our Talukdari Settlement Officer that your Excellency has been graciously pleased to make reductions in our local fund payments, and has also ordered enquiries to be made regarding the jama payments, and has graciously been pleased to remit the jama on waste lands. For all these acts of kindness we are deeply grateful to your Excellency's Government. The "Northcote Gowshalla" has already begun to do good, and all of us are grateful to your Excellency for giving to it the large sum of Rs. 25,000.

In reply, Lord Northcote thanked the talukdars for their kind expression, and said that it was a pleasure to meet such contented and appreciative people. The Bombay Government were trying to give them relief and protection from the sowkars. He was pleased to learn that the "Gow-shalla" was doing good, and he hoped that the Talukdars would take an interest in it.

His Excellency's speech was translated into Gujarati by Mr. Bhimbhoy.

After lunch Lord Northcote visited the "Gowshalla," where about 600 cattle are kept. He minutely inspected them and made many inquiries regarding fodder, etc. His Excellency was much pleased to see the cattle in such excellent condition, and thanked Mr. Bhimbhoy and Mr. P. R. Mehta for their exertions.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The Ahmedabad mortality returns are growing day by day. Last week the average was 72 per thousand.

A deputation consisting of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal, President of the Reception Committee, Purshottambhai Maganbhai, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. Patil and some Shethias waited upon H. E. The Governor to request him to be patron of the coming Exhibition. The Governor kindly consented to become a patron.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote paid a visit to the Mahipatram Orphanage and were entertained by the members of the Bhadanath Lady's Institute.

The members of the Local Prathna Samaj intend to hold a Theistic Conference, taking advantage of the visit to Ahmedabad of the Congress and Conference Delegates.

Mr. De Souza, the additional Sessions Judge, has arrived here and taken charge of his post.

The Reception Committee of the coming Indian National Congress have decided to organize a series of lectures with the intention of popularizing the doings of the Congress. They intend to send a man out to Balsar, Surat and other places. It is believed that the date of the Sessions of the Congress will be changed to the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of December.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

CELEBRATION AT KAIRA.

On the afternoon of the 21st instant a meeting of the general public of Kaira was held in the Municipal Hall to arrange for the local Coronation celebrations. Mr R. B. Wood, Personal Assistant to the Collector, presided. A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of five members, to manage the fund and to arrange a fete for the children, fire works, distribution of food to the poor, and illuminations. A sum of Rs. 800 was subscribed on the spot and the subscription list is still in circulation.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE MATRON'S COAT.

CAPE BOAS.

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

At last the autumn season has so far advanced and the trend of fashions is sufficiently revealed for us to safely invest in our new evening frocks without fear of committing ourselves to serious mistakes. The keynote of these dresses at present is softness of texture. Nothing can be more fragile than the materials that are used. The skirts are made with layers, draped one over another, with an under-skirt of the softest and thinnest silk. Even for the more useful evening gowns the most durable fabrics in favour are crepe de chine or the softest Liberty silks. It is quite surprising what an amount of wear can be obtained from the former. A tall, fair woman at Princes' Restaurant not long ago wore a simple black crepe dress finely tucked all over with the neck filled in with a transparent yoke, and the effect was wonderfully pretty. Of course it was emphasised by the wonderful jewels that she wore, showing up superbly against the smart simplicity of the gown. The pretty lace coats are still much worn for restaurant dinners, those of ecru lace being the especial favourites. This is probably because they are the most becoming. Lace dresses, again, have many advantages. They stand frequent wear much better than the filmsier materials, and if carefully fashioned are exceedingly smart. They look charming appliqued with medallions of other materials—white jewelled lace, for example. These frocks can also be decorated by any of the fascinating trimmings now so much in evidence. A wide range of choice is afforded by the many varieties of tassels and cords, or cordellieres as they are called, and pretty chenille trimmings. Very becoming also are the new fichu trimmings for bodices. They should be worn pointed at the back, with the point almost reaching to the waist. Capes and trimmings cunningly suggesting them are quite the latest craze, both for afternoon and evening dresses alike.

After a round of the smartest shops one must conclude that of all the fresh materials the new form of zibeline with the very fine hairs is first favourite. There is also a very coarse natte, with almost invisible white hairs over the surface, which is much in demand. Blue is now much worn, especially a bright blue. As for the combination of green with blue, it is really quite a livery at present, the green generally being of velvet. The moss shades are undoubtedly the most fashionable. A dress with a collar of this green moss velvet, finished with black braid is now being worn. The dress itself is of dark blue cloth and the whole combination of colour is exceedingly smart. The basque bodices are not at all worn in Paris. Over here, it may comfort many of those who dislike them to find that they are quite a matter of choice, as there are as many smart gowns being made without as with them. White is being still so much worn that many of the new flannel blouses are white with strappings of some contrasting colour, such as Wedgwood blue. Especially pretty and taking for anyoung girl's wear was a pattern lately inspected. It was of white unshrinkable flannel, cut low at the neck, and fastened across to one side. It was edged at the neck and all down the front with coarse flax-coloured lace. The sleeves, which were tucked except for an inch or two above the wrists, were gathered into cuffs of the same lace. Then inside the neck was a little vest of soft white silk. This shirt was very neat and workmanlike, and yet quite fit for smart occasions. Another shirt was of pale blue flannel tucked throughout, and just relieved by lines of black silk put on in stitching down each side of the hem, round the collar-band, which was of transparent lace, and round the wrist bands, which were formed of the same lace. The lace used in conjunction with the flannel blouse should always be of the coarse useful kind. It not only wears better, but looks more in keeping with woollen material.

Boas give a picturesque touch even to commonplace costumes. They are becoming to the short and the tall, the old and the young, plain and fair, and range in style and quality from a simple ruff of inexpensive silk to elaborate cascades of costly lace. The cape boas in favour this autumn lie flat, with an outward spread across the shoulders. The fluffiness is attained by row placed over row of full ruffles of sheer material, each ruffle often being edged by another narrow one of ribbon of the same quality put on lengthwise. This makes the plaited flounces stand out and produces the ripple which is so desirable in these capes. Long stole ends finish most of them. Some of these ends are over a yard wide and have crosswise bands of trimming upon the ends near the lower part of the dress, and fall loosely down the skirt. The woman who has taste and even slight skill as a needle-woman may make this chic bit of adornment for herself. Moire is a good material to use for the foundation of boas. It should be fitted to the shoulders so as to lie perfectly flat. A pretty finish consists of multiple ruffles of thread, dotted net, cut into long strips about ten inches wide and edged with narrow lace or Liberty silk ribbon. This imparts a stiffness, which increases the fluffy effect after the strip is box-pleated through the centre. A number of these strips fastened together on a band form a misty cloud of net and lace for the collar, from which stole ends fall from the throat to the knees. If the strips are to form a flat tabbike stole, the net must be gradu ted by reducing the width from ten inches at the bottom to six at the throat. Roses of white chiffon, clouded with black, peep from between the ruffles around the neck and at the ends of the stole.

Roses are to take such a prominent part in the decoration of this season's wardrobe that it is well to understand their home manufacture. Some practice is necessary in order to gauge the fulness, but that once gained they can be made readily. Cut a piece of chiffon or Liberty silk gauze in a strip eighteen inches long and four wide; fold it through the centre and gather the cut edges together with a loose stitch, beginning at one corner of the folded side. Draw this corner close and fasten it. Insert a pencil into the roll thus formed and wrap the band round and round, using the gathering thread to draw it in at the base, so as to give the needed fulness at the top. If the rose is made of white, it may be veiled with black chiffon by wrapping a short strip of six inches round the outside. Crimped and pressed rose-tips and petals may be substituted for the veiling. Another popular rose is made about the stem as centre, as are those that are used in hat-trimming. Ribbon about an inch wide is made into short loops, plaited slightly at the base and fastened round the centre. This forms a pretty wild rose, which may be used for the entire neck ruche. Ends for this boa consist of a succession of long ribbon loops. The first ribbon is looped to the desired length, then to the free edges of the main band sew two other lengths of similar looping. Four or five of these so fastened together form a hollow tube, with its sides quite covered with satin loopings.

Perhaps it may be helpful to quote two excellent hair tonics, one from the "Family Physician" and another from a medical journal, which may prove of benefit. 1. "Tincture of cantharides, one ounce; distilled vinegar, an ounce and a half; glycerine, a drachm and a half; spirit of rosemary, an ounce and a half; elder flower water, three ounces; and rose water to eight ounces." 2 "Five parts of tincture of jaborandi; three parts of lanoline; twenty parts of glycerine, mixed together with a little soft soap." The head to be rubbed every night with a little of this pomade on the end of your finger. It is stated that baldness is on the increase among women. This may be due to the wearing of false hair and the havoc wrought by hot curling irons and hair dyes. It is a curious fact that dead hair seems to take all the vitality from the living hair, and thus often increases the very mischief which it is used to hide. If it is really necessary to wear a false fringe for a time great pains should be taken to leave it off at every chance so as to admit air and light to the living hair beneath. The coiffure should be changed as frequently as possible to prevent the hair from being always pulled and planed in the same direction, and a parting must be carefully renewed every day if it is to be kept from broadening out in a wide track across the head. The fewer hair pins we can manage with the better, as they often have a tendency to irritate a delicate skin. If the hair is allowed perfect freedom at night even from the confinement of a plait, it has a much better chance of recuperating from the injurious effects of being fastened up in the daytime. A seaside or country holiday in a primitive place affords a golden opportunity to the sufficiently youthful woman to give her hair a rest cure, by wearing it falling loose and simply tied back with a ribbon. There have been cases where a few weeks of this treatment have added more than an inch to the length and visibly to the thickness of the locks. Dandruff is often the means of causing the hair to become thin, and even bald, in places. Local treatment can be tried by rubbing in a nourishing grease, such as vaseline, castor oil mixed with tannin and oil of sweet almonds, but very frequently the poverty of the skin is due to ill-health, and in such case medical treatment must be sought be forea radical cure is gained. The best way of cleaning hair brushes is to make a solution of a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm water, and to dip the brushes in for a few moments, taking care to keep the backs out of the water. Then plunge them quickly into clean water and dry in the open air. Constant washing makes combs brittle and liable to break, so they should be "dry cleaned" as a general rule, with a special brush sold by hairdressers for the purpose or with a handful of cotton wool. It is hardly necessary to add that a glossy, burnished head of hair is an adornment to the plainest face, and a rightful pride to its possessor, so that it is well worth while for all of us to take the necessary pains and trouble, without which we shall infallibly rue our neglect, when the damage done is perhaps irreparable.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

The hour record has figured very prominently amongst the records this season, and whatever might have been the favoured distance amongst racing cracks in the past, the hour has undoubtedly held preference in 1902. On eight occasions has the record been improved upon this year, mounting up in leaps and bounds from 41 miles 1,514 yards to 43 miles 718 yards. Robl, the Continental crack, was the first rider to set the ball rolling with 41 miles 1,514 yards, then Tom Linton, twice in one week broke the existing record and brought the figures up to over forty-four miles, followed soon after by Robl, who regained the record by riding over forty-five miles. Tom Linton made another attempt soon after this and brought the mileage to close upon forty-six miles, and there it was allowed to rest for a short space of time. Then Jimmy Michael, on his first appearance after a long retirement from the race path, startled the world by his wonderful ride of 46 miles 1,307 yards in the hour, which he achieved in a four cornered match against Contenet, Bouhours and Lenn. Contenet who proved to be Michael's most dangerous opponent on that occasion, has twice since improved upon the hour mileage, first covering 46 miles 1,605 yards, and then 48 miles 718 yards. When will this record reach highwater mark?

Diavolo, the loopist, is now daily appearing at the St. James's Hall, Manchester, having completely recovered from the injuries he sustained at the Aquarium, Westminster, when he fell to the floor whilst performing this most dangerous and sensational feat. Diavolo is a native of Chicago, where he was born in 1876; he stands 5ft. 11in, weighs 12 stones 2 lbs., and is a typical American in all respects. The duration of the performance is only a matter of five seconds, yet it takes Diavolo a matter of ten minutes to compose his nerves afterwards. So great is the strain upon him, that he has refused the tempting offers made by the management of the Hall to increase his performance on certain occasions to three a day. Diavolo has engagements booked up till the end on 1905, and will shortly be appearing in the leading cities on the Continent. So long as accidents are avoided the occupation is a paying one.

The ubiquitous cycle is used by a milkman in Cardiff on his daily rounds. With a large can of milk swinging on each arm, the dairyman smartly pedals his cycle and delivers at his customers' doors earlier than would be the case were a horse and cart employed. The saving in time is in starting off in the mornings without having to feed and harness a horse. A side-slip, we would imagine, would not only be an expensive misfortune to the milkman, but the cause of considerable inconvenience amongst his customers. However, the man states that a bicycle works out far cheaper to him than a horse, and saving of money—not to mention time—is everything.

After eleven years of useful service in the interest of things cycular, the Essex and Middlesex Cycling Union has disbanded, the directors considering that under the changed conditions of Club life, the Union has outlived its usefulness. This may be, but we cannot chronicle the demise of an institution that has done such good work for the sport and pastime without dwelling upon some of the movements in which it was directly interested. As a sports-promoting body it held premier position during the years 1893 to 1897, holding 108 race meetings and awarding 300 prizes at a cost of over £3,000. The Woodford Meet and Road Menders' Dinner Fund were both organized by the Union, and the cyclists of Essex have mainly the Union to thank for the universal lights bye-law, now in force in that county. "Cycling Echoes," the official organ of the Union, edited by Mr. S. H. Pearce, was always bright and interesting, and the withdrawal of this publication is a loss in itself. However, we understand that Mr. Pearce has taken the reins of "The Ilford Ratepayer," so that his literary genius will not be entirely lost; but diverted to municipal interests. The Woodford Meet and Road Menders' Fund will be continued annually under the management of a committee comprising the prominent officials of the late Union, and delegates from those clubs which have taken an active part during recent years.

The well known racing man R. J. Rattray, has met with a serious accident through the frame of his machine failing while riding down Battersea Rise, in the South West district of London. Without the slightest warning the front forks of his bicycle snapped in two, and he was thrown violently on to the ground and sustained a fractured jaw and severe cuts on his face. He was removed to the local hospital where his wounds were attended to. Fortunately accidents caused through failure of the forks are comparatively rare now-a-days, but in the early days of the safety bicycle it was a frequent thing for the forks to give out under the strain.

The prize competition organized by the A.B. Cycle Company some while ago, has led to an action in Mr. Justice Walton's court. Mr. Mayor, a grocer of Catford, suing the company for £100, the value of the first prize in a world competition. Mr. Mayor purchased seven bicycles at a cost of £23, and being the competitor to purchase the largest number of machines claimed the prize. The defendants, however, alleged that the plaintiff only complied with a part of the conditions and therefore was not entitled to the prize. The jury, however, awarded the plaintiff £50.

Very conflicting reports are flying about respecting the suggested indoor racing track at the Alexandra Palace. From some quarters we read that the promoters have abandoned the proposal owing to the lack of support, whilst from others we read that already the track is in course of erection and outlines of the racing programme for the winter months are given. If this is really the case, as much as we would like an indoor track, we are afraid that those financing the venture will burn their fingers pretty considerably. In the first place, the Alexandra Palace is situate right away out in the north of London, too far for the majority of cyclists to wend their way, and the number living in the immediate neighbourhood are insufficient in themselves to make the venture pay. But the greatest difficulty in our minds that the promoters will have to face, is the somewhat necessary item of racing men. Professionals in this country are very few in number, and Continental riders of any note demand such large sums for appearance money, besides expecting good prizes, that big "gates" would be needed to meet the expenses. Amateur racing would not catch on, and we doubt whether the N. C. U. would grant a permit for them to appear under such hippodroming conditions.

Many riders prefer a pedalling brake instead of the band applied, because in case of emergency the brake will act more powerfully. This naturally entails a heavy strain on the rim and is liable to make it run obliquely. For this reason the rim should be soundly constructed, so that it will retain its circularity under any braking strain. In this respect the Dunlop is unsurpassed, being mathematically true and strong, and properly built up will never develop unequalities.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st October 1902 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect:—

The estimated area under rice cultivation in the 14 principal rice growing districts is 6,032,797 acres, an increase of only 74,607 acres over the area actually cultivated last year. Except for a reduction of over 20,000 acres in Amherst, the figures do not differ widely from those reported last month. The Octoberains have not been very favourable for the Arakan division, Prome, and the high lands and later sown fields in Thaton and Tounoo. In other districts the crop prospects are said to be good.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ARRIVAL OF LORD KITCHENER.

THE STORY OF HIS CAREER.

India to-day welcomes the new Commander-in-Chief, General the Right Honourable Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., who lands in Bombay this morning. To none of the distinguished soldiers who have held the high office of the supreme military command in India has it been given to enter upon the appointment in circumstances quite similar to those in which Lord Kitchener now arrives in this country. The "Organiser of Victory" whose career has been one of wonderful success, assumes the Indian command, fresh from a campaign in which the supreme qualities of soldierly skill and of masterly organization were displayed along with abilities which are associated with the highest statesmanship and diplomacy. The war which was brought to a successful close in South Africa was preceded by campaigns in which General Kitchener made for his objective with the same unswerving determination and mathematical calculation that marked his conduct of the later phases of the Boer War. Lord Kitchener is probably the only British General who has twice within a very few years been publicly honoured on his return to England from victorious campaigns. The enthusiasm of the welcome given to him a few months since when he returned bringing victory and peace has rarely been equalled, yet he wears his laurels modestly. The acclaim of the multitude he does not seek, but nevertheless Bombay will to-day receive him in a manner befitting a great soldier who has done great service for his country and may yet do much more.

The story of Lord Kitchener's career presents many features of a fascinating character. As in the case of all great men a good deal of almost legendary matter has gathered about his name. Many places have claimed to be recognised as his birthplace, while the date of his birth has also been variously stated. It is, however, beyond doubt that Horatio Herbert Kitchener was born in 1850. He comes of a fighting race, for his father was Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener, a Leicestershire man, and his mother belonged to the family of Suffolk Chevaliers of Aspall Hall. Colonel Kitchener, who belonged to the 90th Foot, on his marriage bought Crotter House, Ballylongford, in County Kerry, and there the future conqueror of Khartoum and South Africa was born. The place of his birth and the fact that he spent all his childhood in Ireland have given rise to the claim that Lord Kitchener is an Irishmen. In one matter Herbert Kitchener was exceptionally fortunate; his father fully realised the importance of foreign languages, and as a youth he spent some time in Switzerland, France, and Germany, mastering both languages, under private tutors, until he entered at the age of eighteen the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

He was twenty when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and it is very interesting to note that he actually received his first experience of war while serving for France in Chanzy's army of the Loire. Of this episode, says Mr. E. A. Vizetelly, who was a war correspondent with the Deuxieme Armee, the one authoritative account was that given a few years ago by his step mother, Mrs. Kitchener, who stated that in the latter stage of the Franco-German War, her stepson joined the Deuxieme Armee of the Loire under General Chanzy. He enlisted in a battalion of the Mobile Guard of the department of Les Cotes-du-Nord, and proceeded with it to Laval, where he eventually assisted a French officer in some military balloon ascents, thereby contracting a chill which brought on pneumonia. Young Kitchener joined the French colours at Dinan as a private, and though it is doubtful whether he saw any actual fighting he must have learnt many salutary lessons of the effects of disorganization, mismanagement and incompetency as witnessed in the retreat of the Deuxieme Armee from Le Mans to Laval. In those days, too, Kitchener learnt what it felt like to be on the losing side, and there is little doubt that this experience enabled him to enter into the feelings of Marchand at Fashoda and of the Boer Generals with whom he successfully negotiated the Treaty of Peace in May last.

Returning home from France Herbert Kitchener joined the Royal Engineers in 1871. His earliest extra-regimental employment was in connection with the Palestine Exploration, when he was associated with Captain (now Sir) Charles Warren. Their subsequent services will be somewhat differently viewed, and one is tempted to conjecture what these two allies and brother officers now think of each other. Kitchener was an excellent draughtsman, and some of his surveys in Palestine are remembered for their brilliancy of execution. The work in Palestine occupied him from 1874 to 1878, and the opportunities it offered him may be said to be the starting point of his advancement. He became enamoured of the East, and having a special gift for languages he soon mastered Arabic so as to converse in it fluently. An appointment as Consul in the Levant was his next step, and he was engaged in the Cyprus survey from 1878 to 1882. But he chafed at civil employ, and, at the outbreak of the war against Arabi, hastened across to Egypt, without leave or license, thirsting for more active work. That a soldier should seek to get to the front could not be imputed to him as a serious crime, and in February, 1883, he was permitted to join the newly-formed Egyptian Army, which he helped to make perfect, and which, as we know, became a chief instrument of his own success.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

We are told that Kitchener's first connection with the Egyptian Army was owing to the awful disaster which overwhelmed Hicks Pasha in 1882. While engaged surveying in the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea, the terrible news of the complete annihilation of Hick's army was brought him by Arab runners. It was imperative that some one should penetrate in disguise into the Mahdi's camp, and Kitchener, without losing a moment, volunteered for the dangerous service, his offer being finally accepted. It was then that his individuality became well-known to the army, and, subsequently when he became Sirdar a current saying in Egypt among the British Tommies was:—"Throw a stone at a nigger and you will hit the Sirdar." This saying dated from General Wolseley's first campaign, when Kitchener, working in disguise among the fellaheen on the river bank, was wounded by a soldier throwing a piece of sandstone at him. Long before there was any idea of his being appointed Sirdar, the future victor of Omdurman had thoroughly learned to deal with his foes in time-honoured Arab fashion, and had earned the title of the "Spy of the Soudan," Many of Lord Kitchener's early adventures will never be known, but one episode may be told. Eighteen years ago during the first Nile Expedition, after the fall of Berber it became all important to know what was occurring at Dongola. Major Kitchener as he then was, and already well known as a man of extraordinary resource and courage asked leave to go and see what he could do where others had failed. His escort was composed of twenty picked men, all devoted to their commander, but their leader was well aware of the kind of natures with which he had to deal; accordingly, before starting on his perilous journey, he made them go through a solemn ceremony in the presence of a holy dervish, who, while Major Kitchener held his hands on swords crossed over the Koran, heard each man swear that "his enemies should be his enemies and his friends his friends"; then, without wasting any time, the Major transformed himself into an Arab, sewed five hundred pounds into his girdle, and surrounded by his faithful body-guard, started on a six days' camel ride across the desert. When the party arrived at Dongola, they found things in a most critical state, and the British envoy, though greeted respectfully, was told he must consider himself as a hostage.

It is not generally known that during those eventful summer months of 1884, Major Kitchener's position at Debbah and Dongola was exactly identical with that of Gordon at Khartoum. More fortunate than Gordon, he managed to remain on fairly good

terms with the Mudir, and he even organised a system of communication with Khartoum, sending his friend Gordon many encouraging letters, written on tiny slips of paper and parchment, rolled up and concealed in every way that the ingenuity of man or of Arab messenger could device : in a pipe-stem, in the ferrule of a spear, in an amulet case, in the false bottom of a water gourd, or in a cap lining. Out of every ten of the messages sent, eight failed to reach their destination; and it is on record that no one man ever got through to Khartoum twice.

Perhaps owing to his look of extreme physical power, Kitchener was spared the sad fate which overtook Gordon, and yet he never for one moment "lowered the flag." During the many months when he was alone and unarmed, among hostile Arabs, he never ceased telling those about him that if they took part against Great Britain and Egypt, their fate would be terrible when the "White Ameer" (Lord Wolseley) arrived. When one remembers that period of his career, it is not wonderful that as Sirdar he should have devoted his whole heart and will to reconquering the Soudan, and thus avenging General Gordon, for in him he lost a dear friend and a venerated chief.

Lord Kitchener as already stated entered the service of the Khedive in February, 1883; and, though he was, at the time of the fall of Khartoum, the youngest major-general in the Army, his early promotion was slow—a circumstance which at one time caused a feeling in Cairo that some influence was being brought to bear against his appointment. Indeed, it is generally asserted that in Egypt he owed everything to Lord Cromer. In 1886 he was appointed Governor of the Red Sea Littoral and Commandant at Suakim, and not till 1892 did he succeed Sir Francis Grenfell as Sirdar, having been four years previously created Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONQUEST.

The transformation which he effected in the Egyptian Army was one of great achievements. The fellaheen after repeated trials had been condemned as cowards to the backbone. But Lord Kitchener early seems to have realised that in the fellaheen there was, after all, very much the same material out of which the fighting men of the desert are made. Although he did not say much about it, the new Sirdar evidently believed that a wrong system had been pursued in dealing with the Egyptian army; and after his appointment he entirely altered the whole state of things, and set himself to the almost impossible task of abolishing the bribery and corruption which ran rampant in the upper native ranks. Within a few months of his appointment three Egyptian general officers were tried by court-martial and cashiered; and in one year he completely transformed the outward appearance of the army. For six years more he worked unceasingly at the task; yet so thoroughly was the Egyptian army distrusted, that even on the eve of the battle of Omdurman the greatest fears were entertained as to the issue of the combat. No one doubted that the Sirdar had made every possible provision for success, but those of the Englishmen whose misfortune it had been to fight side by side with the fellaheen could not believe that the Egyptian army would ever stand against the Khalifa's splendid hordes of fighting dervishes. The result, however, is familiar history, and his years of preparation had their reward in the entire destruction of the Khalifa's power and the reconquest of the Soudan.

He returned to England in October, 1898, after the work of the Khartoum expedition was done, and honours were showered upon him, among other distinctions he received being the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. It is not his habit to rest for long, and in a few weeks he was back again ready to resume his duties in the Soudan. It is stated that when war appeared inevitable in South Africa some of his officers returning with him bemoaned their lot in being sent back to the Soudan. "Have Patience," said the Sirdar, "they will want us all in South Africa before long." The call came very quickly and the story of Lord Kitchener's work, first as Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts and afterwards as Commander-in-Chief during the two arduous years of guerilla warfare, is too familiar to need recapitulation.

THE BOER WAR.

When he took over the supreme command, after his herculean labour which was to evolve order out of chaotic entanglement and fit the huge force, 6,000 miles from its base, for the great advance that was to change the whole fortunes of the war, the campaign assumed a character which tried to the utmost both his patience and the capacity of his scattered subordinates in all parts of the vast theatre of war. Big as the army was, it was not large enough for its tremendous task, and it may be easier to appraise the genius of our great Captain when we note that a highly competent German military authority declared that to ensure success under the peculiar circumstances of the case 500,000 men would not be too many.

But Kitchener, as in the Soudan, proved to be an adept at cutting his coat to suit his cloth. Having captured his enemy's last battery, he proceeded to build him up with 4,000 miles of stone walls and barbed wire. The Boers themselves confess that as they saw these remorseless barriers growing around them every day they realised that the end was not far off. If ever success entitled a General to such a sobriquet, surely he is "Stonewall" Kitchener.

OUTSIDE HIS SPHERE.

He has been called a woman-hater, but to a distinguished lady who once attacked him on the point, Kitchener replied: "I don't deserve the character. The truth is, your sex have come so very little into my life that I have never taken them into my consideration. I am aware they exist, but always and ever outside my sphere of action."

"He may be called a woman-hater," smiled Queen Victoria, "all I can say is, he was very nice to me." Another woman told a different tale. She was very beautiful, but a Boer spy, and during the earlier stages of the war had been successful in extracting information from susceptible staff officers and others, which had been of the greatest service to the enemy. On Lord Kitchener's arrival the siren hurried to Capetown, hoping, with ordinary luck, to make a grand coup. This is how she described her interview with the ex-Sirdar:—

"I don't believe he is a man," she said. "He is a sphinx. He turned and fixed his cold eyes upon me with a gaze like that of a basilisk, and I felt every moment that if he read my secret he would shoot me without a moment's compunction. I never want to see that man or his eyes again."

One of the wonders of the war, as a Colonial soldier remarked the other day, was that Kitchener was not more often in danger of capture by the Boers during his surprising dashes across the area of operations. A distinctive feature of the campaign—never permitted to pass the Censor—was the incessant ubiquity of the British Commander-in-Chief, who, without any warning, seemed able to materialize himself suddenly in the most unexpected quarters, until from north to south, east to west, men grew to be suspicious of his presence in the very air around them, and the mere report that K. of K. was on the horizon was enough to electrify every man and officer into a state of supernatural vigilance.

"Perpetual motion" was his panacea as he flew hither and thither through the wide theatre of war, keeping columns and commandoes stirred up in one restless seething movement, until Schalk Burger and his men came into Pretoria and said it was time the land had peace again. Men who were on Lord Kitchener's personal staff just before the end declared that if the Chief could only get the majority of the Boer leaders within reach of his tongue peace would be arranged in a few days.

And so it was. Never in the history of war has there been witnessed so astonishing a phenomenon as the joyous acknowledgment of defeat by a whole nation which the personality of the victorious General did so much to inspire.

As was said by a competent judge a few months ago, when one endeavours even to recapitulate the headings of the work accomplished by Lord Kitchener between November, 1900, and May, 1902, one must be lost in admiration of the administrative and organising powers of the man. In that time he not only successfully conducted military operations of a most complex character, and on the largest scale, over a huge area of country, but he had actually to train many of the men sent out by the War Office, and "in addition—with the aid, of course, of Lord Milner—to deal with innumerable subsidiary questions of vast magnitude, for example, the care and feeding of tens of thousands of women and children in the concentration camps, the creation of a constabulary, the administration of military and martial law over the immense territories in military occupation, the intricate problem of native labour, the management of the railways, the return of the loyalist population, driven out by the Boers at the commencement of the war, and the resumption of the gold mining industry." That the army in India will gain immensely by a Commander-in-Chief as resourceful, as energetic, and as independent of custom as Lord Kitchener requires no emphasis.

VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

AN APPRECIATION.

In a recent number of the "Empire Review" a "Staff Officer" had the following appreciation of India's new Commander-in-Chief:—Two years and a half ago the nation, already accustomed to expect great things of the man who, after a long period of patient uphill work, had re-opened the Soudan to civilisation, stamped with its enthusiastic approval the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff of the Army in South Africa. Nor was the country's confidence in Lord Kitchener in the least degree shaken by the sneers of our ill-wishers abroad. The competent military critics of Germany had always recognised his conspicuous merits. But the Continental detractors of England hastened to admonish us that it is one thing to fight hordes of barbarous fanatics, and quite another thing to contend with a mobile army of skilled marksmen armed with modern weapons of precision.

The British people, sufficiently aware of the fact thus flung in their faces, paid no heed to the disparaging insinuation which the reminder was meant to convey. The two kinds of warfare might be essentially distinct from each other, demanding very diverse methods of waging them with success. But Lord Kitchener's countrymen also knew—what their kind neighbours had apparently forgotten—that there is one supreme condition of military success which belongs to all campaigns alike, whatever the field of operations, whatever the nature of the contest, and whatever the character of the enemy. That one condition is the commander's capacity for organisation, and Lord Kitchener's past record proved him to be, as a military organiser, absolutely without a rival. It was felt that here was the man to bring order out of chaos. An army, already the largest ever sent over-sea by any nation, and presently to develop into a force of a quarter of a million of men, separated six thousand miles from its base, had to be welded into an effective instrument; to employ a more strictly accurate analogy, the various independent parts of the complex machine had to be disentangled, sorted out, put together, and set going. Above all, the transport required for a force distributed over an immense stretch of difficult country had to be organised. The hugeness of this Herculean task was of course not then fully realised at home, but public opinion had clearly recognised the fact of a serious dislocation, entrusted implicitly in Lord Kitchener's capacity for putting things to rights.

It may well be that Lord Kitchener's excellence as an organiser is in some degree due to his having enjoyed the confidence of his distinguished predecessor, Lord Wolseley, at a time when that great commander was confronted with the hitherto unheard-of task of feeding a large force of all arms at a distance of 1700 miles from its base, and in a country which produced nothing at all. The full significance attaching to feats of this kind is apt to be missed by ignorant or, what is worse, half-instructed critics. How often, and with what severity, do our would-be mentors deplore the backwardness of this or that commander in "making a dash" for such and such an objective. These censors apparently overlook the trifling condition without which even the boldest "dash" must prove futile; namely, that the commander must keep in touch with the supplies. Troops in the field are not less depressed by hunger and fatigue than men employed in the arts of peace, and after, let us say a forty-eight hours' fast, the element of "dash" is more than liable to show considerable shrinkage, if not to evaporate altogether. The importance of organisation in military affairs is indeed impossible of exaggeration.

STRATEGIST AND TACTICIAN.

No less marked are Lord Kitchener's merits as a strategist and tactician, although some of his critics would deny him any particular skill in either of these capacities. And it has been a favourite argument, in support of this contention, to point to Omdurman and Paardeberg as battles in which disaster was barely, and only by a "fluke," averted and as furnishing instances in which the degree of success achieved was wholly disproportionate to the expenditure of lives involved. I do not propose to enter upon a lengthy discussion of so difficult and hotly-contested a question. But the fact, at any rate, remains that Omdurman finally "smashed" the Mahdi oppression, avenged Gordon, and rescued Khartum for humanity; while Paardeberg, besides supplying a brilliant offset to Majuba, actually turned the tide of the enemy's successes, and stopped his advance towards British territory. I have heard Lord Kitchener himself make the remark, "The war, in a sense, ended with Paardeberg."

As to the sacrifice of life which he deemed necessary to secure this desired result, Lord Kitchener has been credited with the observation, "I don't pretend to be able to win battles without losing men." Even if this remark were only imaginary, the principle enunciated is indisputably true. And in this connection it has been a subject of frequent observation by competent judges during this campaign, that the tender-hearted unwillingness on sundry critical occasions of certain commanders to "deliver" men, has proved in the end to be not the least effective factor in the prolongation of the struggle. On one point, however, all must confess the entire success of Lord Kitchener's strategy—namely, the establishment of the block-houses with their connecting lines of barbed wire fences and the adoption of the system of "drives."

More striking just now than his achievements as a military commander, are his masterly powers in a wholly different sphere. It had been, a short while back, the rather cheap fashion to profess to regard the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa as a general who, given his own time and allowed to choose his own material, might be depended on to see any specific job "through" which might be entrusted to his hands. Even among the masses of his countrymen, the singular fascination of this silent and mysterious figure lay chiefly in its gaunt, grim steadfastness of purpose—in its living personification of remorseless Fate, advancing always towards its pre-arranged goal, slowly but surely, never turning aside to right or left—calm, coldly, quietly, irresistible—weirdly reminiscent of "the mills of God," which "grind slowly." It has remained for the later phases of a campaign unique in the annals of warfare to exhibit Lord Kitchener as possessing the attributes of a statesman and a diplomatist of first rank.

DIPLOMATIST.

During the period of his military service in Egypt he availed himself to the full of his opportunities of receiving lessons in diplomacy in the best modern school and at the hands of one of the greatest of contemporary diplomatist. And no one is more forward than the great soldier himself to pay the highest tribute of respect and admiration to Lord Cromer. Whatever of duty or of dignity the future may have in store for Lord Kitchener, it is probable that Egypt and the Sudan will always hold the first place in his affections. In the unlikely event of the Army being able to spare his services, there is one appointment which he would be loth to refuse, and that is the reversion of the office of Agent and Consul-General of His Britannic Majesty at Cairo.

In Egypt his intimate knowledge of Arabic—for, with the possible exception of the present Sirdar, Lord Kitchener is unsurpassed as an Arabic scholar, was of special service to him in eliciting information from natives. It repeatedly happened in the Sudan that when the "intelligence" officer had failed to obtain any "intelligence" at all from a sulky prisoner or a voluble but incoherent native, "the Chief" has come to the rescue with immense and immediate effect. By a process of subtly suasive and affably penetrating inquisition peculiarly his own, he has extracted the exact information required. In South Africa the same degree of success never failed him, although in this case it was often necessary to employ an interpreter, or, as I have frequently seen happen, to elicit the preliminary fact that the individual under process of interrogation really understood every word of every question that was being addressed to him.

Lord Kitchener's method of dealing with the Boers has been in every respect admirable. He seems first to have taught them to respect him thoroughly and implicitly, by addressing them frankly, directly, plainly, and without rhetoric, and then to have shown them that on his side he was prepared to accord them his fullest confidence and respect. One most striking illustration of the power he exercises over the Boer character was afforded by the manner in which hundreds of Boers, once our bitterest foes, in rampantly anti-British places like Middleburg and Potchefstroom, flocked to join the National Scouts, having been won over by Lord Kitchener's speeches. In the opinion of those most intimately acquainted both with the sequence of events in South Africa and with the qualifications of men who have been called upon to control its destinies, Lord Kitchener is the first man since Sir Bartle Frere to appreciate the Boer character in all its complexity of racial characteristics.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday. The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury:—

A MAHOMEDAN BIGAMY CASE.

Aishabi, Ahmedkhan Kashmiri, and Mahomed Hedayat Bassool Moolvi Ahmed Hussan were charged, No. 1 with committing bigamy, and the others with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. M. M. Muizban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Robertson for No. 3.

Several other witnesses were examined for the defence to show that on the day of the alleged wedding with accused No. 1 accused No. 3 was really at Bandora and not in Bombay.

Mr. Donald then addressed the jury on behalf of accused Nos. 1 and 2. He said the girl was a minor at the time she was given in marriage to Akbar Khan at Poona. The marriage was said to have taken place on the 9th January 1897 when the girl had barely completed her seventh year. Evidence which was called for the prosecution to show that a feast was given by Akbar Khan when the girl arrived at puberty was, said the learned counsel, quite unsatisfactory. There was a vast amount of variation between the witnesses when questioned by the learned counsel as to the details connected with the alleged feast and about the quality of the presents which were said to have been made on the occasion. When the girl had arrived at puberty, said the learned counsel, she repudiated her marriage with Akbar Khan. She would not ratify it, and she went to the Cazee of Bombay and sought for a divorce to which she was entitled by Mahomedan law. Counsel cited several Mahomedan law authorities to show that she was under the circumstances entitled to a divorce. It was not until October 1901 that the girl attained her puberty, and she then went before the Cazee and made a declaration of divorce in the presence of two witnesses. Counsel argued that under Mahomedan law the girl was then at perfect liberty to marry again. Commenting upon the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel said the jury would have noticed that there was a good deal of untruthfulness on the part of the material witnesses, including the complainant Akbar Khan.

Mr. Robertson next addressed the jury on behalf of accused No. 3. He said the moment the Cazee of Bombay gave her a certificate of divorce, she was according to Mahomedan law and the usage and custom of the community, a perfectly free woman to marry again if she chose to do so. If the complainant's story was false that the girl attained her puberty at Poona, the whole case, said the learned counsel, fell to the ground. The girl, it was proved, attained her puberty in October, 1901, when she appeared before the Cazee and sued for a divorce, alleging that she did not wish to ratify the marriage which took place when she was a minor. Not only that, but she required the Cazee to send a notice to her husband of her repudiation of the marriage, but Akbar Khan refused to receive it. The Cazee had produced the rejected notice, and counsel argued that it was conclusive on the point of the repudiation of the marriage. If that was so, she was a perfectly free agent to marry again.

The learned counsel had not finished his address when the court adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th instant, the Engineer submitted tenders for the supply of Provisions, Stationery and Cocoanut Oil during the year 1903.

The following tenders were accepted:—For Provisions—Messrs. Hajee Gunny Currim. For Stationery (English and Indian-made)—Mr. Hussonally Abdulally. For Cocoanut Oil—Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company.

LIQUID FUEL IN STEAMERS.

On the 2nd September the Trustees directed, with reference to the proposal to reduce the flashing point of liquid fuel used in steamers, that the opinion of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents and Underwriters' Association should be invited on the point before further action is taken. Letters were now submitted from the Secretaries, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, and the Secretary, Underwriters' Association, saying that, in view of advices received from London, the Associations will have no objection to a reduction of the flashing point from 200° Fahrenheit to 150° Fahrenheit Abel's close test which has been provided for in a recent issue of the Petroleum Tariff, and recommending that the by-laws of the Trust should be so amended as to admit of steamers using liquid fuel flashing at not less than 150° being allowed free entrance to the Docks.

The Trustees resolved that the sanction of Government should now be applied for to amend the by-laws accordingly.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Nov. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 14th Nov. 1902.	For week ending 14th Nov. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 14th Nov. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	619	17	617
Do " out of " ...	21	611	13	618
Do transported	17	448	8	411
Do attended to	1	36	2	38
Do warped	2	31	..	21

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	6	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	5	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	3	3	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	8
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	14	14	102
Total plague deaths to date	121,256	100,748	
Same date last year.....	27	34	122

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Saturday, 29th November.

Day of Intercession for Missions.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Intercessory prayer throughout the day Evensong and Litany for Mission.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

On Tuesday the Viceroy, Lady Curzon and party, was at a State banquet at the palace at Bikanir.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the Maharaja, having joined his guests, proposed the health of their Excellencies.

The Viceroy, in responding to the toast, spoke as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank His Highness very sincerely for the toast that he has proposed, as also for the truly admirable arrangements that he has made for our reception and entertainment since we arrived in his State yesterday morning. I am revealing no secret when I say that the personality and career of no Ruling Chief in India have excited in me a warmer interest since I have been out here as Viceroy than those of His Highness, for he possesses such keen capabilities, such excellent chances, so splendid an opening. In England, where we are on the whole a long-lived people, an eldest son or heir very frequently does not succeed to his rank or estate until he is in the middle of life and has lost something of the zest and spring of youth. In India, on the other hand, I have in my tours over and over again come across the spectacle of a State in the hands of a young Chief in the fresh morning of manhood, with all life before him, and the world, so to speak, at his feet. Just think of the opportunities that await such a man! If he has had the advantage of the best English education, as His Highness has had, he can introduce all manner of reforms and enlightenment into the administration of his State. If he is at the same time a true Indian, by which I mean a man devoted to the interests of his own creed and caste and country, then he can obtain an almost unmeasured influence over his subjects. Thus he can combine the merits of the East and the West in a single blend and can be at the same time a Liberal and a Conservative each in the best sense of the term. Above all he can see the work of his hands fructify around him in his life-time and can read his own epitaph before he dies in the affection and gratitude of his people. These are the opportunities and this is the sort of future that I fondly hope lie before His Highness, and which it rests exclusively with him to shape for good or for ill. I am glad to say that he has started on the right lines, and the four years that have passed since he received full powers have been packed full with industry and experience of many kinds and in many different lands. I have had the good fortune as Viceroy to be more or less responsible for a good many of these experiences since I had the pleasure of sending His Highness in Command of his Imperial Service Troops to China, in 1900, and of putting forward his name as one of the Indian Chiefs selected for the honour of attending His Majesty's Coronation in London. He came back from China to be made a K. C. I. E. and from England with the aiguilettes on his breast that mark him an A. D. C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. But there was another honour that I had the pleasure of conferring upon the Maharaja, and the circumstances of which render it, in my opinion, an equal cause of congratulation. This is the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal which was awarded to His Highness for his great personal activity in the sad famine of 1899-1900. His Highness was his own famine officer throughout that fearful time, and he conducted his campaign with indefatigable energy and skill. One may almost conjecture that a fairy godmother must have presided over His Highness's birth, for he had no sooner returned from England the other day than the highest wish of a father and ruler was gratified in the birth of a son and heir. He now has the double stimulus to exertion supplied by his own sense of responsibility and by the legacy that he will one day bequeath to his own son. I was glad to hear His Highness allude in his remarks to the condition and the vitality of his people. That is the great thing, a good Indian Prince must live for his people, he must know them, go in and out among them, be one with them, typify all that is best in their national character and traditions. Thus if His Highness continues to remember, as I am sure he will, that he is not merely Maharaja in rank but Maharaja of Bikanir in particular, then he will not merely add to his personal reputation, which is right and well, but he will bring happiness and credit to his people, which is much better.

"There is not one of us at this table who does not join in wishing His Highness health and strength, long life and prosperity to enable him to fulfil the task which I have ventured to sketch in these observations. Let me ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to fill your glasses and to drink to his honor. I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir."

THE PUNJAB INOCULATION ACCIDENT.

THE ALLEGED CONTAMINATED SERUM.

STATEMENT BY PROF. HAFFKINE.

With a view to eliciting some further information with regard to the disastrous inoculation misadventure which is reported to have occurred at Malkowal, a small village in the neighbourhood of Gujrat, Punjab, an account of which we published some days since, a representative of a contemporary interviewed Prof. Haffkine at the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, where all the prophylactic materials used in connection with the inoculation operations in the Punjab are prepared. Unfortunately Professor Haffkine was unable to throw much light on the matter, and said that until the case had been fully enquired into, as, of course, it undoubtely would be, he was not in a position to hazard any explanation as to how the mishap might have arisen, or indeed give any further details in addition to those that already appeared in the Lahore journal, to which his attention had been drawn. He fully appreciated the gravity of the allegations which had been made and the seriousness of the occurrence, to whatever cause it might be attributable, and a most minute and searching investigation would be made into all the circumstances relative thereto, both by himself and all those concerned. The result of the enquiry would, of course, be made known with as little delay as possible, but until then he was unable to make any statement on the subject. Pressed as to whether he could give an authoritative denial to the allegation that the source of the contamination had been traced to Bombay, Prof. Haffkine said he was sorry he was unable to say more than he had already said, as it would be impolitic on his part to give publicity to any opinion on such a question, based on mere conjecture. If he did so, it would possibly greatly prejudice any authoritative statement he might be called upon to make hereafter. In the meantime, the public might rest assured, that the affair would be thoroughly sifted, and, as far as he was concerned, everything would be done to discover the cause of the unfortunate occurrence, and the source from which it emanated.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" in referring to the lamentable occurrence by which nineteen persons met their deaths, states that the temper of the people has been beyond all praise. They have frankly recognised the accidental character of the mishap, and profess themselves ready to go on with inoculation when and if the authorities allow a fresh start to be made. The case of those dependent on the unfortunate sufferers will, we are sure, meet with such practical sympathy and redress as is possible at the hands of Government.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCASION.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, on Monday, the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Anderson presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make special and temporary provision for the administration of the area occupied by or adjacent to the various camps at the Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi. He said: We have added in the heading and elsewhere in the Bill, words that will make it clear that the Local Government may include within the scope of the Act any part of the Municipal area which it may be considered desirable to include, even though it may not be exactly adjacent to the camps. We think the title Delhi Durbar Police Act is more accurately descriptive of the nature and object of the Bill.

Two important changes have been made in clause 2. In the first sentence we have omitted the words 'or any individual' after the words 'the public.' The Bill is intended primarily for the benefit of the general public, and an act that is offensive or dangerous to the individual only may be left to be dealt with under the ordinary law. On the other hands, there are some acts which, we think, should in the special circumstances be regarded as offences apart from any question of 'obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage' to the public, and we have accordingly divided the clause into two sub-clauses, the first dealing with acts which are punishable only if and when they are offensive to the public; and the second sub-clause providing for acts that should be absolutely prohibited.

We have provided against the firing of guns, an act which is likely to prove quite as objectionable as the 'letting off fireworks.' For many reasons it is expedient that information of infectious or contagious diseases, and especially of plague cases, should reach the medical officer in charge of the particular locality as soon as possible, and with this object in view, we have provided that reports should be made direct to the medical officer or to some subordinate delegated by him to receive such reports. No reports will in these cases be made direct to the Police, a change which was in itself desirable. Clause 3 stands very much as it was in the Bill as introduced. By sub-clause (c), persons in charge of camels as well as of elephants are required to take reasonable precautions to prevent them causing fright to horses.

In sub clause (n), which deals with gambling, a somewhat important amendment is made by the omission of the words 'in any place under his control.' These words, as inserted in the original Bill, must be read subject to the qualifying words 'in any street or public place,' and having regard to the definition of the term 'street' and the meaning of the still wider expression 'public place' we consider that the words 'in any place under his control' are unnecessary if, as we suppose, it is only public gambling that is aimed at. A person who keeps a resort for gambling in a street or public place should be punished whether the place is under his control or not.

The Bill makes no provision for the appointment of magistrates to try offences under it, but as magistrates are to be appointed under the ordinary law to exercise jurisdiction within the area to which the Act will extend, no such provision is necessary. Every such magistrate will, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, be subordinate to the District Magistrate of the Delhi District, and his procedure will be regulated by and will be subject to the provisions of that Code.

The Honble Mr. Alexander Anderson then moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, and the motion being put and agreed to, he next moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be passed, which motion was put and agreed to, and the Council adjourned to Monday, the 22nd December.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of Fine Arts at Delhi, which the Viceroy will open on the 20th December, has two distinguishing features:—(1) exhibits are collected as the result of personal choice and selection, special efforts having been directed to exclude all foreign influence which have tended to debase ancient indigenous art, (2) exhibits are classified according to their kind, and not according to place of origin. There are four main sections—the sales gallery, the loan collection, the jewellery, and the artificers' gallery of workshops. There are also a number of small rooms devoted to various provinces, viz, Madras, in which the Madras School of Art displays the Dravidian style, the Gujarat room, in charge of the Bombay School of Art, the Punjab room exhibiting wood-carving, the Burma room, carving and Burmese art, a Jodhpur balcony in red and white limestone, the Travancore house, carving and decorative art, the Bhavnagar house, showing a Rajput Chief's house in Kathiawar, the Agra house a reproduction of Hindu temple, the Bharatpur house, stone-carving; Mysore, Kashmir, Baroda, Tanjore, Nepal, Jodhpur, Hyderabad, Udaipur and a dozen other States have sent splendid collections to the loan gallery. In the artisans' gallery, wood and ivory carvers, gold embroiderers, brass and copper workers, glass blowers and carpet makers will all display their skill and will be allowed to sell free of commission any articles made by them in the building.

THE LITTLE HILL STATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Having performed his tricks, our friend is now anxious to show how they are done.

"You burrah sahib! You give twanty rupee! I show tricks." We decline, whereupon he tempts us with a reduced offer of ten rupees and finally comes down to one. But we are not taking any notice, and having failed in this effort the conjurer now makes another. He stands in front of us and lowering his head almost to his knees makes profound obeisance.

"You give one glass whiskee! very good! I drink, you give one glass!"

We succumb to this request, and having sent for our bottle, our friend fills the cup, in which the duck has been performing, to the brim. He then salaams, and looking heavenwards empties it off at one gulp: after which he rubs his stomach and requests another glass. On this being refused, he demands a cheroot, and as cheroots are cheap we give him one. Then he makes a final and despairing appeal for an old coat, but we assure him with an unblushing countenance that all our coats are painfully new. An air of depression crosses his face, and in a dejected manner he throws dollee, etc., into his bag. The procession re-forms, and advances to the next bungalow to the accompaniment of a wild skirl on the pipes. There the same performance is gone through, and our friend no doubt has another glass of whisky. You seldom see the bill conjurer in the afternoon, and we have come to the conclusion that the morning tippling must be too much for him. Still it is a hard life, and, to judge from the appearance of its votaries, not a very paying one. But, bark! it is the luncheon bell, and the conjurer has at least succeeded in whiling away the rather dull hill-station morning for us.

AUGUSTUS EPICURE.

INCOME TAX IN THE GAEKWAR'S TERRITORY.

PROTEST BY PARSEE WOMEN AT NAVSARI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The little town of Navsari has mainly, owing to its Parsee population and Parsee charity, a large number of schools and various useful institutions. The town being devoid of any great trade or business, most of the males are employed in other places, while their families stay at home in Navsari. Every female member of the priestly class weaves her sacred thread the 'Kustee' and each lay-woman prepares pot-tapes, &c., or does needle-work in her leisure hours. Thus the Parsee females supplement the money received from their male relatives. Now the Gaekwari Government is going to impose an income tax, the minimum taxable income being Rs. 100. The Government is prepared to rate not the income of each individual member, but to group together the incomes of all the male and female members of every family. The mass of the Parsee females, who find it difficult to make both ends meet, alarmed at this proposal and held a meeting at the Sorab Baug to protest against the unpleasant tax. The women requested their townsman, Dr. Desai, to explain the matter under discussion, who, in a short speech, explained the position and said he was sure that if his Highness the Maharaja came to know their grievances he would promptly redress them. It was decided to present a petition to H. H. the Gaekwar on the subject.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Herbert Samuel's return for Cleveland helps somewhat to restore the balance of Parliamentary brothers. They were more numerous than they now are; but they were never more remarkable. The Tory Leader, Mr. Balfour, has a brother in the House; the Liberal Leader, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, has a brother an M. P.; and the Irish Leader, Mr. John Redmond, has a Parliamentary brother, who is in Kilmainham Prison at the moment. But while Parliamentary "twins" have been numerous enough, has there been any instance, but one, of Parliamentary "triplets"? Mr. T. M. Healy, a few years ago, had two of his brothers with him in Parliament, but both were defeated at the last General Election.

Mr. Austin Taylor, the new member for East Toxteth, in addition to being a son of an archdeacon, the founder of a Protestant Laymen's League and the head of a firm of shipowners, is, a keen student of history and literature. He has been president of a Philomathic Society in Liverpool, and his own essays in literature range from lectures on Edmund Burke to Ibsen, and from studies of the French Revolution to consideration of the work of Captain Mahan. Mr. Austin Taylor is no scholar of the shrunken bespectacled type. He is tall, good-looking, and somewhere in the forties, and learned his platform graces at Cambridge.

"Big Ben" is now illuminated by electricity. The brilliance of the new light shines out very effectively. The machinery of the tower is to be overhauled in other ways. At present the winding up of the clock occupies two men for three hours on three days of the week. An electric motor is being provided to do this work, and it is also proposed to substitute electric light for the lamp that burns at the top of the tower while the House is sitting.

The Colonial Secretary's fads and fancies have all been paragraphed time without number, except, the King thinks, one, and that is the only form of exercise to which he has not an aversion—swimming. He is an expert swimmer. Our contemporary also recalls that Mr. Chamberlain first attracted attention as a debater when he was replying to a speech made by a bitter opponent on the Birmingham Corporation, and who was locally known as "The Alligator." He said that all-gation is untrue, and what is more (with emphasis) the Alligator knows it.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A'Court, C.M.G., chats pleasantly in the current "Blackwood" on the subject of old prints. The number of really good judges of fine prints in England is, it seems, extremely limited, and hundreds who read of big prices paid said such things are "in blissful ignorance that they possess on the walls of their country houses or stored away in old portfolios in their attics treasures many times more valuable than the speculative investments which they study nervously after breakfast in the City article of the "Times." Colonel A'Court says it is possible with care and time to build up a collection representative of the whole history of British engraving without excessive expenditure "if judgment waits on knowledge and patience on both." There is, moreover, no better investment on the market than old engravings of the right sort.

The rage is all for 'first states' of the full-length portraits of women, after Reynolds and his greatest colleagues, and for the most exquisite of the old stippled prints in colours. On the other hand, engraved portraits of famous men and all line engravings except those of the French school go for next to nothing: The reason why prints of women frequently run up to 1,000 guineas, while proofs of men's portraits can still be bought for a few pounds, is quite simple. Men buy pictures, and they have the good taste to prefer the ladies. From the point of view of art this is absurd; but Fashion is a woman, and the wise man will not argue with her. At the same time, the counterfeit presentments of many famous men cannot honestly be described as decorative; and it is this quality in the portraits of old masters which now secures such high prices.

Discussing the question as to what are the most companionable prints, Colonel A'Court says: There can be no doubt whatever that the prints which attract and

PURELY PERSONAL.

I was rather amused to see the mistake in a picture of Newmarket given the other day in a great weekly, says "M.A.P." Every gentleman in the sacred circle of leading sportsmen—including the King—was represented in all the solemnity of a frock coat and a tall hat. As a matter of fact, the races at Newmarket derive half their charm—and especially for the King—from the fact that everything there is conducted on easy going principles of dress which enable one for a while to forget formality and even the great differences of rank. And one of the first things that the visitor to Newmarket remarks is that everybody there, from the King downwards—wears a low-crowned hat. Newmarket would not be Newmarket if that were not the case. I should immediately add that there are two notable exceptions. Lord Coventry always wears a tall hat, and if I mistake not, a tall hat of a particular shape; and General Brabazon was the one other individual who broke through the rule and appeared in a tall hat. But the General has at last succumbed to the universal rule, and this year has appeared in a low-crowned bowler. Lord Coventry is the one faithful among the faithless left.

I have heard some grumbles as to the amount of time the King spends in the metropolis of the sporting world, but I dare say the real secret is that he finds amusement, recreation, above all things, a freedom from the harassing restrictions of etiquette in that place above all the spots in his dominions. For at Newmarket he appears very little as the Royal personage. He has not to submit to the eternal bowing and scraping which haunts him wherever else he appears, and which is more of a bore to him than to anybody else. It is well known that when he used to go to Homburg he was deeply offended if people thrust the ceremonials which he hoped to have left home in England; and in the same way at Newmarket, he does his best to move among the crowds as though he were a simple country gentleman. The King can also enjoy there what is said to be one of the greatest pleasures of life, and which, at the same time, is almost entirely and necessarily absent from the ordinary existence of Royalty, namely, the unexpected. In London the days of the King are ticketed, docketed, marked out hour by hour, and almost minute by minute for months beforehand; and the popularity of the King—as of his mother—is partly due to the fact that he carries out his programme with such extraordinary exactitude. He shows the punctuality which was long ago defined as the politeness of kings. But in Newmarket he can make up his mind on the impulse of the moment, and can say to this friend that he will call for tea, to the other that he will be at his house for dinner; and can thus, for once in a way, feel that he is not the victim of the "well-watched slavery miscalled power," as Macaulay wrote long ago.

By the way, has the general reader observed the kind of life the King has led at Newmarket? His journeyings on Mr. Balfour's motor car in Scotland were certainly proof of extraordinary vitality; but really, his life at Newmarket was even stronger proof of the completeness of his recovery. When a man of over sixty years of age, who, but a few months ago, was subjected to a severe operation, is able to be in the saddle at eight in the morning, and to spend hours looking at the exercise of the horses, he gives proof of a fulness of vitality that most men of that age may envy.

I have said that the tall hat is not worn at Newmarket; but there are a few courses where it is as much the rule as is the bowler at the ordinary racecourse. The first of these is, of course, Ascot. A man who would appear on the lawn at Ascot in a bowler would argue himself as unfit for all desent society according to the code; and I believe that the rule was equally rigid at Good wood up to this year. This year, for some reason unknown to me, I believe the rule was relaxed on the great Sussex racecourse. Perhaps the concession is simply due to the general breakdown of the old rigidity as to clothes in summer weather which is one of the characteristics of our times.

At Sandown the bowler is also practically universal; but then there comes an exception if it be known that the Queen is to be present. Respect for her once more brings out the tall hat. It is the certainty that Royalty will be present, I assume, which also accounts for the universality of the tall hat at Ascot.

As I am talking of racing, I may remark that in spite of the exertions of the Anti-Gambling League and of the omission of all "tips" from the "Daily News" and a few other newspapers, racing is apparently more settled and more universal than at any previous period in the annals of the Turf. If one were to compare the Turf in the seventies with what it was in the days of George IV., one would see an extraordinary difference; but the gulf that separates this century from the seventies is even wider. The Derby was not very long ago the one race where stakes and prizes were at a very high figure; now, except as a great popular holiday, the Derby is left far behind by other races. For instance, take the Jubilee Stakes with £10,000 as a prize; that is modern; and as racing men know, it has several imitations in the race courses of the country. Another sign of the times is the extraordinary appreciation in the value of racing sires. When Isonomy—one of the most successful of racers—was taken to the stables, the fee for his services was fifty guineas. A few years ago two hundred guineas were regarded as the ne plus ultra of fees, now I hear that Persimmon's services are worth five hundred guineas, and that if an owner be lucky enough to get a nomination even at that price, he is able to re-sell it at a premium of two hundred guineas. It looks very much as if the children of darkness were stiff a far way ahead of the children of light in the minds of the average Englishman.

The story which has been going the round of the press that the King and the Queen had no money to put in the offertory when they were at the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's, recalls many similar stories in the history of Royal Houses. A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" tells, for instance, a similar mishap in the experiences of William and Mary. The King and the Queen, says the chronicler of the period; "were kneeling by the rail of the altar, and the service had reached the point when their first offering, consisting of twenty guineas wrapped in a piece of rich silk, should be made. The envelope was there, but the gold was not. The Great Chamberlain and the Lord Treasurer demanded of each other the guineas, but none were forthcoming. The awkward pause was at last broken by Lord Danby, who drew out his purse and counted out twenty guineas for the King. I have often heard that when there was a whole restaurant full of Emperors and King's in Paris during the great Exposition of '67 there was't one of them who had enough of money in his pocket to pay the big score when it was presented by the proprietor. However the bill was doubtless paid by one of the equerries the next day.

I heard a similar story with regard to the late Tsar of Russia. He was one night playing a game of whist at Homburg; and the present King, then, of course, Prince of Wales, and several of his friends were of the party. Among those friends was Sir James Mackintosh, a well known "bon vivant" of the eighties and nineties. Sir James was one of those blunt, downright, rough-spoken Scotchmen who didn't know fear of God or man. In the midst of the game Sir James called out to the Tsar, "You've revoked.' Everybody's blood ran cold. The Prince of Wales, I have been told, kicked the Scotchman under the table; and the Tsar, blushing and confused, exclaimed in bewilderment, "Revoked! Why, I never did such a thing in my life!" But Sir James persisted, and the monarch was proved to be in the wrong, whereupon Sir James replied to the observation of the Tsar, "I daresay you've often revoked, your Majesty, but this is the first time you were ever told so."

Everybody who has the pleasure of knowing Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will be grieved to hear of the dreadful bereavement they have sustained in the loss of their daughter. There is something horrible always in the death of the child before the parent, but in this case the loss is aggravated by many additional circumstances. The parents were in the midst of one of their big provincial tours when their poor child was attacked by rheumatic fever, and every weekend they had to rush from the far-distant provincial town to their home at Filey in Yorkshire, where the girl lay in her hard fight with death; and then, after their hurried and anxious waiting by her bed of peril and pain, they had to rush back again—probably through the long watches of the night—to appear before the glaring footlights, and laugh or weep as the play and their audience demanded. It is thus that all working people have to go on with the ordinary struggles and duties of life while they stand face to face with the awful and the ever-inscrutable mystery of pain and death. And now the [redacted] and the poor girl has passed away.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 27.

Thursday.—A slight increase of pressure has been general except in Baluchistan, the Deccan and Burma where pressure has been steady. The weather is apparently feebly unsettled in the South Bay and rain has increased on the Coromandel coast, while showers have occurred in the interior district of South India. Negapatam has received 3 1-2 inches and Madras 2 1-2 inches. Conditions continue disturbed in Persia where light rain has continued and the disturbance has apparently commenced to travel eastwards, but has not yet affected Baluchistan except by giving cloud. Temperature has risen very rapidly in Baluchistan and hence temperature of past 24 hours was considerably to largely above normal in that region and in Sind.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH NOVEMBER 1902.

Amritsar—Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hissar—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Moultan—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Wheat and rapeseed being sown.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Fair, sunny days; cold nights, seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Weather cold. Sowing of wheat and gram is finished.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and prospects much improved. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Bhuj and Cawnpore and has risen by small amounts elsewhere generally. Gradients are steep on the West Coast.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light generally, but fresh at Belgaum, Dwarka and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of the average for the day at Karachi and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess in Sind and at Ajmere, Rajkot and Bangalore, and 5° to 6° in defect at Bijapur and Bhavnagar Para. The temperature ranged from 91° at Deesa, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Cochin to 46° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Madras Presidency, Mysore and West Coast stations, and also at Malegaon. Humidity shows large increase at Madras, Cuddapah, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Amraoti, Saugor and Ahmedabad.

Rain amounting to about three inches and three-quarters has fallen at Negapatam, about two inches and half at Madras, and light showers at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Calicut.

Weather off the Coromandel Coast to the S.-E. of Madras appears to be slightly unsettled. Conditions seem to be favourable for local rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 27.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Shaik Lall Mahomed Hospital Asst Baroda Residency acted as Residency Surgeon Baroda from the 24th Oct 1902 to the 13th Nov 1902 both days inclusive.

Capt A W Tuke I M S has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon Baroda in addition to his other duties with effect from the 14th Nov 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H M Ostrehan Dist Supt of Police Ahmednagar is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for six months from the date of his relief by Mr L H Spence.

In supersession of Govt Notification No 7194 dated the 15th Nov 1902 it is notified that the following gentlemen acted as Coroner of Bombay for the periods specified against their names:—Mr J M Payne from the 1st to the 12th Nov 1902 both days inclusive; and Mr A C Payne from the 13th to the 23rd Nov 1902 both days inclusive.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J M Payne to act as Coroner of Bombay vice Mr P Byrne from the 24th Nov 1902 until further orders.

The Governor-in Council is pleased to invest Mr W T W Baker I C S Asst Judge Ratnagiri with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869

Government Notification No 6772 dated the 27th Oct 1902 published at page 1848 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of the 30th Oct 1902 Part I, is hereby cancelled.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 9 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Mr Tilokchand Harumal As-ist Judge and Sessions Judge Sukkur Larkhana to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Sukkur Larkhana Sessions Division and to direct under Sec 193 (2) of the Code that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Sukkur Larkhana may make over to him for trial.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint:—Mr P A Kelly, Mr K E Turner, Mr J T Mungovan, Mr S F Ellis and Mr I C Boyd, to be Third Grade Asst Supts of Police on probation pending further orders and to place them under the orders of the Supts of Police of the dists shown against their names—Mr Kelly Nasik Mr Turner Ahmedabad Mr Mungovan Poona Mr Ellis Karachi and Mr Boyd Khandesh.

Mr K W Barlee I C S Asst Collr in the district of Satara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that dist.

Mr J Crerar I C S has now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

In modification of the orders conveyed in Govt Notification No 7036 dated 6th Oct 1902 Mr J A G Wales M A, I C S is allowed privilege leave for two months and one day in combination with furlough for fourteen months with effect from the 13th Nov 1902.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Ballal Deval Dist Depy Collr Ratnagiri is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Bhide to act as Dist Depy Collr Ratnagiri during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Ballal Deval or pending further orders.

Colour Sergt J McN ing passed an examination in the Somali language on the 11th Nov 1902.

Mr K R Bomanji has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr G W Hatch I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and seven days.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of of India Marine Dept is republished:—Fort William the 21st Nov 1902—Appointments—Commander R W W Gordon R I M is appointed Assistant Port Officer Bombay with effect from the 12th Nov 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev E S J D'Alessio Chaplain of Ghorpuri is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmednagar in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev W Kennelly.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs F L McAfee Lady Supt Mahalaxmi Female Training College Ahmedabad has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India three months' extension of the furlough sanctioned in Govt Notification No 814 dated the 6th May 1902.

Mr A H Whyte passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill who has been appointed to this Presidency is posted to the Indus Rig at Bank Division.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the Honorary rank of Assistant Examiner upon Mr W K Stevenson Accountant 1st Grade attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept is republished for information:—

Simla the 12th Nov 1902—Mr H M C Trotter Govt Examiner of Account S M Ry is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months under Articles 264A and 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept is republished for information:—

Simla the 12th Nov 1902—Mr C S B Sinclair Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts S M Railway.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03.....	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 8th November 1902—	
By Council Bills	8,145,775
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 9th Nov. 1902 to 31st March 1903.....	[redacted]

UNDER THE ROYAL PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE QUEEN OF GREECE.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
(High Commissioner of Crete, &c., &c.)

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Miss JULIA NEILSON
writes—
"I am at present trying your 'Harlene' for my hair, and I find it one of the best Hair Tonics and Restorers I have ever used, and I have tried many. Will you kindly send me two more bottles."

Crown Prince's Palace, Athens.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE
writes—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

Kitegyhaza, County Bikis, Hungary.
COUNTESS DENIS ALMASY
writes—"Please forward me three more bottles of 'Harlene,' as I am particularly satisfied with the two bottles sent me to Switzerland, and have been using it ever since."

Bridge Street, Tranent, Haddingtonshire, N.B.
Mr. JOHN NESS
writes—"Enclosed herewith is a Postal Order for £1 7s. Please forward six large bottles of 'Harlene.' My wife has now used four bottles of your 'Harlene' for dressing her hair and that of the children, and she is so convinced of its superiority over others she has tried, that she has asked me to write your firm for other six bottles."

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writes—
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"P.S.—I hope fate will never take me to any quarter of the globe where I should be unable to procure 'Harlene.'"

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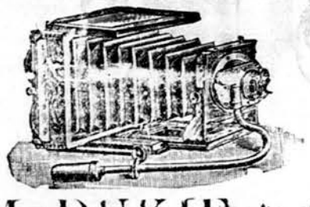

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of pimples, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of TREZONA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier, see Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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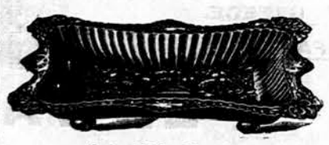
THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE.

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.



Cake Dish, Rs. 33.

Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22

Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.

Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.

Butter Dish and Knife Rs. 11.

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Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

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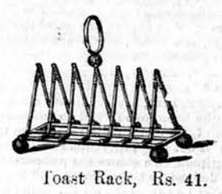
Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

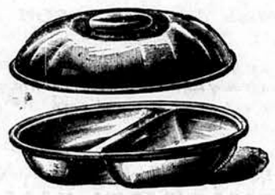
Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.



Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 33.



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11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 40.

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Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pickle Frame. Rs. 16.

Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8

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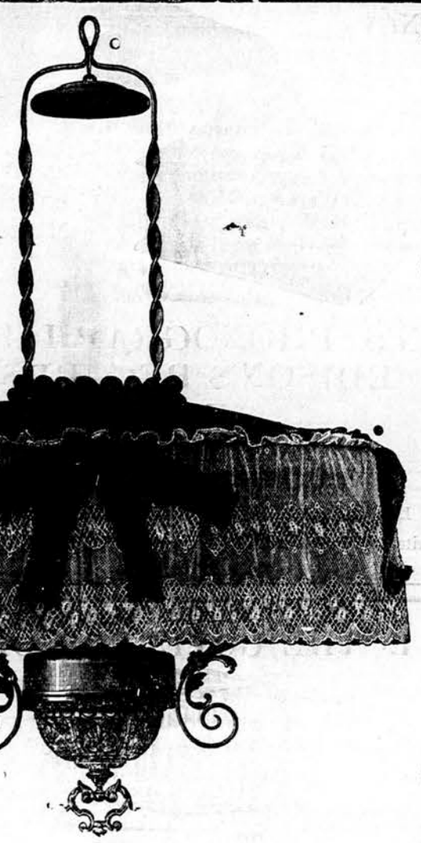
BOMBAY & POONA.



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ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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MAGNESIA

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